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DUTCH END WAR IN INDONESIA

Commander Issues Order Terminating Police Action

GUERILLA WAR EXPECTED

Batavia, January 5.

The Dutch today ended their 17-day blitz attack on the Indonesian Republic with key areas in both Java and Sumatra successfully occupied by their troops.

The Netherlands Army Headquarters announced the end of military operations on Sumatra early today. Its communique reported the occupation by Dutch forces of three more towns on the island, and announced herewith operations on Sumatra are ended.

Lieutenant-General Simon Spoor, Commander of Dutch forces in Indonesia, told his troops in an order of the day that their task thereafter would be confined to action against roaming groups and gangs or individuals who try to cause disturbance.

Same terms were used in General Spoor's order announcing that formal hostilities on Java had ended at midnight, New Year's eve.

The Netherlands had informed the United Nations Security Council that it would stop fighting in Java on New Year's eve and in Sumatra two or three days later. Several delegates at that time said the Dutch statement represented evasion of the Council's order for an immediate cease-fire in Indonesia.

Simultaneously with General Spoor's order, the Army announced it had cleared Republican Army troops from Benkoelen, a port on Sumatra's West coast, which was the last major town still in Republican hands.

The Army communique said the Republican Army also had been cleared from two small towns on Sumatra and that herewith operations on Sumatra ended.

The Sumatra cease-fire meant that in the 17 days since the Dutch began what they termed a police action against the Indonesian Republic, they had penetrated all major centres of Java and Sumatra. They hold key outposts on all points of the island, many of them linked by Dutch - held communications lines.

Dutch Problem

The Dutch now are faced with the problem of clearing up scattered units of the Republican Army and combating outbreaks of guerilla activity.

From both Dutch and Republican reports, it appears the initial Netherlands campaign on Sumatra met little more than the token resistance offered.

As on Java, the Republican tactics had called for a withdrawal, avoiding frontal attacks with guerilla action developing later.

Fugitive Republican radio stations already are reporting guerilla attacks in Java, but so far the Republicans have not made similar claims for Sumatra. The reports of Republican activity also have been carried by Batavia newspapers.—Associated Press.

(More News On Indonesia On Page 11)

Republican Officers Captured By Dutch

Wearing ill-assorted uniforms, Indonesian Republican Army Officers stand with raised hands before their Dutch captors at Mugawo airfield, Jogjakarta. These Officers were captured when an aircraft in which they were passengers landed at Jogjakarta after the airfield had been seized by Dutch airborne forces.—(AP Photo).

PI Decision To Admit DP's Confirmed

Shanghai, January 5.

The Philippines Consul-General, Mr. Mariano Espeleta, confirmed tonight that the Philippine Government, at a Cabinet meeting on December 30, repealed its former policy and decided to admit for temporary refuge 6,000 displaced persons from Shanghai.

This decision, Mr. Espeleta told a press conference, was taken in conformity with the request of the IRO for temporary quarters for these Shanghai displaced persons, mostly White Russians.

Although the Consul-General did not specify the time limit these people will have before finding new destinations, he implied that the Government was willing to extend the term.

The first batch of displaced persons, numbering 500 will leave Shanghai on the Chinese steamer Hwai Lien in a week's time. They will be landed on the Peninsula of Guiuan on the Southern tip of Samar Island.

It is learned that it may require two months or more to move the thousands of White Russians desiring to evacuate Shanghai. These are said to include all students of St. Michael's College whose director is British, a Jesuit Priest, Father Frederick Wilcox.

Message Of Thanks

In Manila, meanwhile, Mr. W. Hallan Tuck, Director-General of the International Refugee Organisation, sent a message to President Elpidio Quirino today, gratefully acknowledging his generous action in granting temporary refuge in the Philippines for a group of displaced persons under the IRC care in Shanghai.

Mr. Tuck was referring to the Philippines agreement to grant temporary refuge to about 6,000 non-Chinese refugees from China who will be accommodated at Guiuan, Samar Island.

Mr. Tuck added that the IRO is making a determined effort to resettle the refugees elsewhere. He praised the Philippines for setting the pace for the entire world in helping to solve the refugee problem.

A similar message was received by President Quirino from Mr. Jenning S. Wong, chief of the Far Eastern Mission of the IRO in Shanghai.—Reuter and United Press.

Training Plane's Forced Landing

A training plane made a forced landing yesterday afternoon.

The plane took off from Kai Tak on a special flight with the pilot and a European in it and shortly before 5.30 p.m. was forced to land.

The plane got into difficulties and after flying round for some time the pilot made a good landing at Sandy Bay.

Both the pilot and the European escaped injury and the plane was only slightly damaged.

Train Robbers Arrested

Three alleged ringleaders of the bandit force which ambushed and robbed a Kowloon-bound train from Canton on November 4 last have been arrested by the Canton police.

Reports from the Kwangtung capital said that the three men were caught in a small district near the capital. Several other suspects, arrested earlier, are still detained by the police.

Four people, including a railway guard, were killed on November 4 when the train was derailed about 14 miles from Canton. More than 100 passengers were injured, six seriously.

Two of the railway coaches were overturned. The derailment was caused by the removal of fishplates and the pulling out of dogspikes near Nam Kong Station.

The ambush occurred at 7.20 p.m. After robbing the passengers of money, jewellery and other valuables, the bandit force dispersed into the hills. They were pursued by troops and police sent from Canton.

Darkness helped the bandits to escape.

Drivers Call On Labour To Support Strikers, Ask For General Strike

Pamphlets, printed in dark green letters on ordinary newsprint have been issued by the Motorcar Drivers' Association and were thrown into the garages of the taxi companies in Hong Kong and on the mainland yesterday.

The "China Mail" learned from unimpeachable sources that, after berating the operators, the Hong Kong Government, the Labour Commissioner, and the police, the pamphlets called upon all labourers to rally to the support of the striking taxi drivers.

The managers of the taxi concerns were accused of suppressing the drivers; the Government of siding with the capitalists; the Labour Commissioner of not settling the strike; and the police of refusing the labourers the right to send out pickets.

Calling upon the labourers to rally around them, the Association said that unless all labour unions are united they will be forever under the heels of the capitalists. With unity, said the pamphlet, they could stage a general strike and so force the big bosses to their knees.

Extensive precautionary measures against the possibility of disorders were meanwhile taken by the police yesterday in anticipation of the strikers carrying out their resolution, made at Tuesday's meeting, to picket all taxi garages and stands even at the risk of going to gaol.

With all leave cancelled, the police stood by throughout the day, but nothing untoward happened as the strikers failed to make good their threat.

Riot Squad Out

On the mainland, the Riot Squads, fully equipped with steel-helmets and batons, and carrying wicker shields, assembled at the Tsimtsatsui Police Station compound at 7 a.m., at the same time that Traffic-constables 2725 and 2024 took up positions at the Star Ferry taxi stand.

At 7.15 a.m. Inspector Franklin took charge of the six Indian constables on duty at the rank where eight taxis were parked. Five minutes later, Chief Inspector McChloy arrived at Tsimtsatsui station to take over command of the Riot Squads from Sub-Inspector S.H. Bowman.

Divisional-Superintendent E.C. Luscombe arrived at the Star Ferry rank to find it empty of all taxis. Within 20 minutes, the Indian patrol there was increased to 20, while two cabs returned to the stand.

From 8.05 a.m. onwards, the police force at the Star Ferry was gradually increased, first by the arrival of a radio patrol car, then by Traffic Sub-Inspector Chan, later by Traffic Divisional Inspector J. Hunter, and, at 8.55 by the arrival of Mr. K.A. Bidmead, Commanding Officer Kowloon and New Territories.

Divisional Officer V.C. Seymour, Kowloon Fire Bridge, joined the police party. Incidentally, the fire brigade was also mobilised yesterday against the eventuality of the strikers having a showdown with the police.

When information was received later in the morning that the strikers had abandoned, for the day their plan to re-introduce their pickets, the police officials returned to their respective stations, although the 200 men mobilised continued on stand-by orders.

Sees Governor On Strike

Mr. B. C. K. Hawkins, Commissioner of Labour, was in conference with the Governor yesterday afternoon regarding the taxi strike.

No announcement was made as to the outcome of the conference but the strikers' representatives have been asked to see Mr. Hawkins today.

Reds Silent On Chiang's Peace Offer

Nanking, January 5.

The momentum of the one-sided peace offensive slackened today with continued silence from the Reds toward the the Generalissimo's New Year "stop down" offer, and news of actual fighting still underway began to creep back into print.

As far as could be learned the only battling in the field was taking place North West of Suhsien, 35 miles South West of Hsuchow, where General Tu Yu-ming and his stranded Hsuchow garrison forces are still holding out against the Red encirclement.

American pilots, who mostly are former wartime flyers now with one of China's three commercial airlines, said the Government troops were compressed in a pocket six miles long and three miles wide. They said the Nationalists had enlarged their present position almost three times compared to the area in which they were choked in 10 days ago.

Air Shuttle

A steady shuttle of planes from Nanking, Shanghai and Canton is still air-dropping supplies to General Tu's men. General Tu's stubborn resistance showed no signs of slackening so far. But all reports clearly indicated he was holding out with the smallest chances of survival.

The Communists under General Chen Yi, estimated at a strength up to 200,000 by some quarters, which apparently is exaggerated, are still seeking to force the surrender of the Nationalists who have been fighting steadily since they first struck Southward from Hsuchow early in November.

The one-eyed Red General Liu Po-cheng, who was forced to break off the offensive Southward in mid-December by the stand made by General Huang Wei's surrounded army group further to the South, was still not located in force by Nationalist reconnaissance. It is believed he is still regrouping in the snow-clad hills still farther West.—United Press.

What's Wrong With HK?

Father Ryan Gives Frank Talk On Social Conditions

Hong Kong today is a place in which privilege is ensconced, but the day of privilege unmindful of its obligations is ended, said the Reverend Fr. T. F. Ryan, Chairman of the Hong Kong Council of Social Service, in a frank talk yesterday on social conditions in the Colony.

He added: "We have either to change our present mentality or our lives will be changed for us, perhaps violently." The people and the administration, he said, have the mentality of 50 years ago.

Fr. Ryan, speaking at the Public Relations Office lecture room, said that one has only to go through the hospitals, schools, blind homes, mental homes, and juvenile reform places to see "how disgracefully far behind we are".

"Hong Kong is, like everywhere else," he said, "a place with advantages and disadvantages, with merits and defects. If we do not know them for ourselves we can learn them every day from the correspondence columns of the newspapers in which people of every shade of opinion take pains to describe them for our benefit.

Fruits of Government

"The Colonial system in the past and I am not confining myself to the British colonies—dictatorial and bureaucratic, claimed to give to the people the fruits of democratic government. It claimed to give to the governed people what was best for them, what in fact they would choose for themselves if they were capable of making a right choice.

"World changes brought about a gradual change in the spirit of colonial government, though in some cases the change came too late to avoid revolution and bloodshed and the capture of power by men of violence capable only of destruction and totally unable to give the liberated people a better livelihood under the changed regime.

"In other places, genuine efforts were made to treat the colonial territories in an entirely new way, to give to them a share, sometimes a very large share of the freedom, democratic government and social benefits enjoyed in the mother, or stepmother, country. These efforts have varied in degree and in sincerity with the countries that made them and with the colonies affected, and in our day we are witnessing the process of change.

"We are passing through the change in Hong Kong. It is a fascinating thing to observe both from the historical, social and psychological points of view, but now we have to consider it under a highly practical aspect, in its effect on the lives of the people of Hong Kong today.

All the Benefits

"Theoretically, the people of Hong Kong are to be given ultimately all, or nearly all, the benefits both social and political, enjoyed by the people in Britain; in practice the degree and the manner in which they receive them now depends on the men who govern the Colony, the system under which it is governed and the spirit which prevails in its government.

"The spirit is what is most important, particularly at the present time, for the personnel is not fixed, and the system is in its present state of flux what the men in power make of it.

"The spirit which prevails in the government of a Colony is necessarily—unless in the exceptional case in which it is under the influence of some masterful personality—a kind of common denominator of the views of the leading civil servants.

(Continued on Page 14)

River Disaster Claims 100

Shanghai, January 5.

Anywhere from 100 to 150 Chinese were drowned when the overloaded steam launch, Chuen Li, sank on Monday night near Taihu Lake, 55 miles West of Shanghai.

Fifty so far were reported to have been pulled out of freezing waters by passing sampans out of 200 passengers aboard.

The Shanghai offices of the Tachang Steamship Company, owners of the riverboat, were closed this morning and no one was available for details on the mishap. The boat was on route from Huchow on Tai-hu Lake to Shanghai when it capsized.—Associated Press.

BRITISH AIRWAYS PLANE CRASHES

Rio de Janeiro, January 4.

A British Airways plane, carrying 17 persons, burned eight kilometres from Caravellas Bay early today, it was reported here.

First reports said three were dead.

The crash occurred at 4 a.m. The plane was en route from London to Santiago, Chile.—United Press.

US Foreign Policy One Of Peace, Truman Declares

Washington, January 5.

"The world stands before the opening of an era which can mean either great achievement or terrible catastrophe for ourselves and all mankind," President Truman told the U.S. Congress today.

The occasion was the President's annual message on the State of the Union to a joint session of the Senate and House.

The message dealt primarily with domestic problems, including recommendations for $4,000,000,000 in new taxes, sweeping authority to impose economic controls and a broad programme of social legislation.

It also contained some significant paragraphs on foreign policy, with which he linked a new demand for universal military training in the U.S.

He recommended restoring America's reciprocal trade agreements act to full effectiveness and extending it for three years. Other proposals concerning U.S. foreign relations will be made later, he said.

"The heart of our foreign policy is peace," Mr. Truman told Congress.

"Until a system of world security is established upon which we can safely rely, we cannot escape the burden of creation and maintaining armed forces sufficient to deter aggression."

In this respect, he said, the U.S. had made significant progress in developing its armed forces, but must make them even stronger.

Mr. Truman said the U.S. is not seeking to freeze the status quo. "We have no intention of preserving the injustices of the past.

"We are doing all that we can to encourage free states and free peoples throughout the world," he said, "to aid the suffering and afflicted in foreign lands, and to strengthen Democratic nations against aggression....

"The strength of our nation must continue to be used....unselfishly in the struggle for world peace and the betterment of mankind the world over."

To make America itself better and stronger, he called for civil rights laws, repeal of the Taft-Hartley labour law, broader social security, and to farmers, federal programmes in the fields of education and insurance, and 1,000,000 new public housing units in the next seven years.

New Taxes Planned

The President recommended that the proposed $4,000,000,000 in new taxes be levied principally against corporations, without specifying what he has in mind. He also asked for higher personal income taxes in the middle and upper brackets, and higher estate and gift taxes.

The tax proposal was part of a series of proposed anti-inflationary measures. These proposals include stand-up power to impose wage and price control bank credit, and strengthened rent control.

Simultaneously he called on business to play for steady, vigorous expansion—seeking always to increase its output, lower its prices and avoid the vices of monopoly and restriction.

"So long as business does this," Mr. Truman said in a personal appearance before the joint session, "it will be contributing to continued prosperity, and it will have the help and encouragement of Government."

He topped off his message with a new call for enactment of all the civil rights proposals he advocated last year — proposals which brought a split in the Democratic Party and cost him the vote of four traditionally Democratic states.

"I stand squarely behind those proposals," Mr. Truman said.

They would prohibit poll taxes as a requirement for voting (often imposed in Southern states where most Negroes are too poor to pay such a tax), prohibit discrimination in employment of coloured people and similar legislation against racial discrimination.

Mr. Truman reported the state of the Union is good, but prosperity is threatened at a number of critical points in the economy. That was the reason for his anti-inflation programme. He said it would put him in a position to take effective action at these danger spots.—Associated Press.

The Weather

At 0600 GMT (2 p.m. HKST). The intense anticyclone continues to dominate China and the neighbouring seas. A very deep depression to the NE of Hokkaido is stationary or moving very slowly ENE. Gradients remain steep everywhere except over the Southern regions.

Today's Forecast:—Fresh N winds cloudy with occasional early morning drizzle.

Yesterday's Weather:—
Maximum: 50.3 deg. Fah.
Minimum: 49.0 deg. Fah.
Sunshine: Nil.
Rainfall: Trace. Total since Jan. 1—1.4 mm.=0.06 inch as against an average of 5.1 mm.=0.20 inch.

	Readings at 10 a.m.	4 p.m.
Baro. at m.s.l.	1028.0	1021.6 m.b.
Equals	30.21	30.17 inches.
Rel. Humidity	67	76 %
Dew Point	45	45 deg. F.
Wind Direction	E by N	N
Wind Force	5	9 knots.
Tides:—	Time	Ht.
High	0008	6.4
"	1538	4.8
Low	0809	2.0
"	1004	4.4

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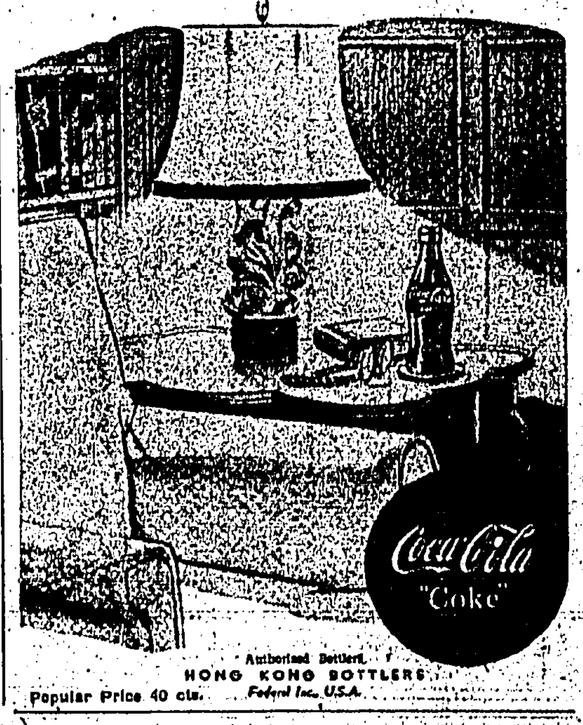

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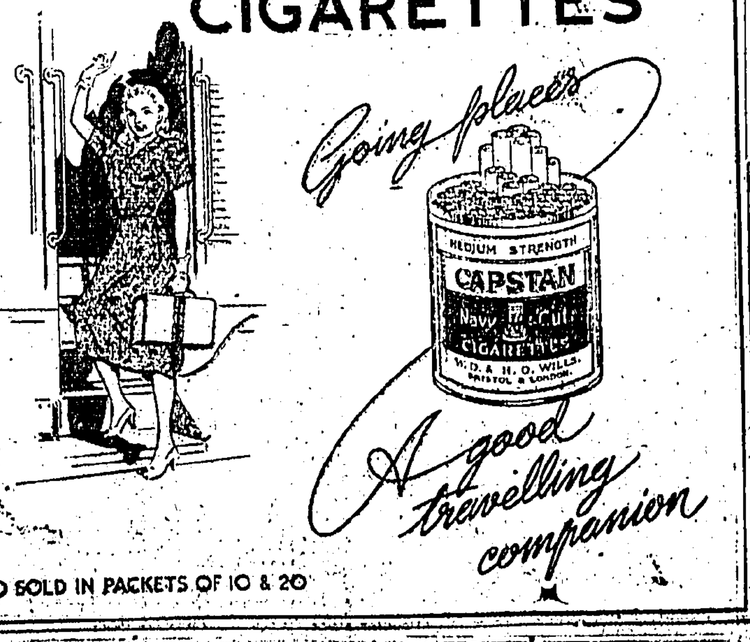

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Cashiers, Clerks Testify In DRC Larceny Case

Cashiers and accounting clerks were called as witnesses for the prosecution in the Dockyard Recreation Club larceny case, which had a second hearing before Mr. Thomas Tam at Central yesterday.

Defendant was Robert George Stewart, former treasurer of the DRC, charged on four counts with larceny as servant of cash in sums amounting to approximately $18,887. He was also charged on two counts of falsification of accounts.

The alleged offences were said to have been committed between April 26 and May 31 last year.

Detective Sub-Inspector R. H. Woodhead, prosecuting, called Mr. John Roger Lawrence, chartered accountant of Percy Smith and Company Limited, as the first witness yesterday.

Mr. Lawrence said that his firm was given the books of the DRC on July 12, 1948, to audit, and he was instructed to take charge of the auditing.

After going over the accounts, witness contacted defendant and together went over some discrepancies which witness discovered in the books. Witness said that he pointed out to defendant some entries in the cash book which had no corresponding receipts.

These entries amounted to $8,756.97 and were said to be subs paid out to three firms—A.S. Watson and Company Limited, Hong Kong Brewery, and D. H. Ruttonjee and Son—from whom the DRC have had supplies. About these entries, defendant is said to have told witness that he had not paid out these amounts of the bills.

Entry recorded

Mr. Lawrence in his evidence also said that according to defendant's bank balance book, $7,800 was paid into the bank on April 26 whereas in the bank statement, the figure was only $1,800. And on May 16, defendant's bank balance book recorded an entry of $4,100.13, but no supporting bank pay-in slip could be found.

After giving evidence, Mr. Lawrence added that defendant had been very helpful and had assisted him in clearing up all the points which he, witness, had encountered during his auditing.

Mr. Chan Hin-cheong, clerk of aerated waters and spirits accounts in A.S. Watson and Company, testified that sums amounting to $1,166.05, owed to his firm, were paid on July 23.

The third witness was Mr. Lo Yim, accounting clerk of D. H. Ruttonjee and Son. Mr. Yim said that the sum of $126 owed to his firm by the DRC was settled on July 23.

Mr. Franklin Leong-fung, cashier of San Miguel Brewery, formerly the Hong Kong Brewery, said that his company presented three bills to the DRC.

These bills, witness said, covered goods supplied to the DRC for the period between March to May last year.

Continuing, witness said that until August 4, the total in full was still outstanding. On the following day, a payment of $1,000 was made by the DRC. Again on August 14, a further sum of $2,500 was paid. There followed other subsequent payments.

Last witness was Mr. Robert J. Wiggington, Superintendent of the Dockyard Police.

Mr. Wiggington testified to one letter, alleged to have been written by defendant to Mr. Wickham, the treasurer who succeeded Stewart. This letter was handed to him by Mr. Wickham who in turn passed it on to the Police. The letter was exhibited in court.

Witness also testified to having received another letter, written by defendant, addressed to the Commodore of the Dockyard, through witness. This letter was read out in court by witness.

There was no cross examination by defendant and the court adjourned. Final hearing is fixed for Friday at 2.30 p.m.

Paper On Trend Of Modern Cargo Liners

A paper on the trends in the design of modern cargo liners by Messrs. J. C. L. Wong and S. S. Yuan was read at a meeting of the Engineering Society of Hong Kong.

The authors of the paper said that in time of war or peace the cargo ships play a greater part in world affairs than the general public care to give them credit. When nations are at war, the activities of these carriers are shrouded under sealed orders and in peace time they are eclipsed by the glamour of the passenger vessels.

They said that in order to maintain the very complex form of life to have coffee, from Brazil, tea from China, rubber from Malaya, etc.—cargo ships constitute the means of transport to equalise the wealth of nations.

They added that one factor that accelerated the end of the last war was the construction of cargo ships. At the outbreak of the war in 1939, there was about 20,000,000 gross tons of shipping flying the Red Ensign. With submarine warfare, mines and bombing, the figure was reduced to a dangerously low level.

Total Loss

The total loss of Allied shipping was 4,786 vessels of more than 21,000,000 gross tons. When President Roosevelt said "they need guns, they shall have guns; they need food, they shall have food," he did not forget the fact that for guns and food to reach the theatre of war, ships were required and demanded in great numbers.

The construction of cargo carrying ships of the United States was one of the memorable achievements of mankind. In 1942, America built 757 ships of 7,988,086 gross tons; in 1943, the nation constructed 1,848 ships of 18,867,313 gross tons; and in 1944, a total of 1,673 ships of 16,443,376 gross tons.

The figures reveal two interesting facts—first, in three years ships built in the United States amounted to more than twice the British merchant tonnage of before the war; secondly, the ships built average out to about 10,000 gross tons each.

The authors described the class of ships most suited for liner trade and the foundamental requirements in the design of cargo liners.

A sketching party by the Hong Kong Art Club will be held on Sunday in the New Territories. Members are to assemble at the Kowloon Star Ferry at 10.30 a.m.

Reminders

Today

Kowloon Rotary Club luncheon, talk on "Dots & Dashes" by Capt: R. D. Barrett, Peninsula Hotel, 12.30 p.m.

H. K. Stage Club presents "Treasure Island", at China Fleet Club Theatre, 9 p.m.

Y's Men's Club Meeting, Roof Garden, H.K. Hotel, 12.45 p.m.

RAF Association luncheon, Jacobean Room, H.K. Hotel, 12.45 p.m.

Birthday anniversary of Guru Govind Singh Jee, celebration at Sikh Temple.

Fife and Drums of 1st Bn. The Buffs beat the Retreat at Stanley, 5.30 p.m.

Universal Week of Prayer, sermon on "The United Nations Organisation" by Rev. Mr. G. N. Stevenson, St. John's Cathedral, 5.30 p.m.

Reception to Past Students of Sacred Heart School Association, 5.15 p.m.

Younger Set Club Night, European YMCA, 8 p.m.

Coming Events

TOMORROW

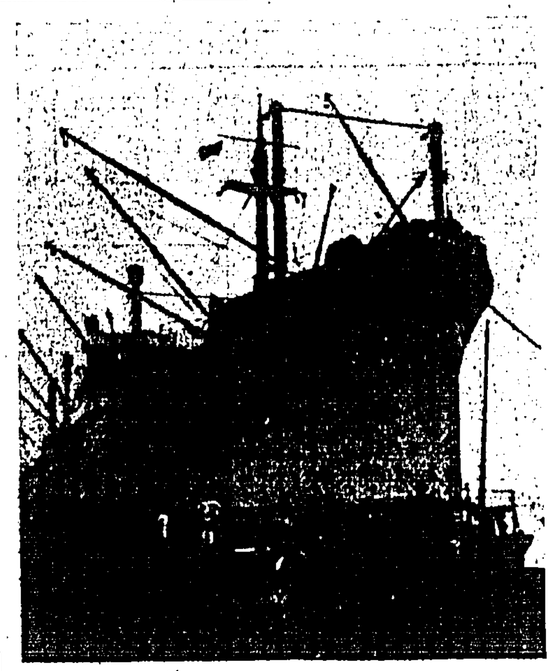
Stage Club presents "Treasure Island", China Fleet Club, 7 p.m.

St. George's Ball, Peninsula Hotel, Governor to be present.

SATURDAY

Stage Club presents "Treasure Island", China Fleet Club, at 3 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Battered On Pacific Trip



The Norwegian motorship Roseville arrived here yesterday bearing minor traces of a seven-day severe battering by storms in the Pacific en route to Hong Kong. About 300 drums of tar on her deck were swept into the raging seas.—("China Mail" Photo).

Motorship Arrives After Stormy Journey

Bearing minor traces of a severe seven-day battering by storms en route to Hong Kong from the Pacific coast, the ms. Roseville arrived here yesterday afternoon to unload partly-blackened drums of tar, 300 of which were swept into the raging Pacific Ocean.

Besides the dented drums, about 600 tons of flour, lumber and foodstuffs were discharged here. Before berthing at the Kowloon Wharf pier, however, the Norwegian vessel had already unloaded about 40 tons of chemicals while moored at Buoy No. A8.

The aft deck of the vessel was tarred when the thunderous waves dashed on the deck, splitting asunder the wooden planks casing the five-gallon drums. The chains and steel wire securing the cases and drums gave way, causing about 300 of the 750 drums to roll away into the foaming seas, an officer related.

The drums rolled and burst open, splashing tar all over the inside bulwark and the deck. The white paint on the deck was smeared black and had to be repainted. No other damage was done, despite the concussions between the drums and the deck. Some chandlery was lost.

The Roseville started the seven-day ordeal when she was a few miles out of Tacoma. The North Westerlies forced the top-speeding ship to lose power, and the Roseville was cruising at about five knots with her engines at full steam, which make normally 13 knots.

Tosses Dangerously

For nearly 10 hours, the vessel tossed dangerously and pitched heavily. The water brought up by the rising forecastle dashed against the cabins but caused no damage.

Most of the passengers became sicksick for about 10 days an officer said. The crew went through the ordeal without complaint, he added. "Our lady operator stood the test well. She is a regular sailor," he remarked.

The vessel took 23 days to reach the Colony. During the storms, she had to divert her course a little to escape the centre.

Mr. K. Ask-Terklsen is in command of a crew of 40 men of varied nationalities, including Norwegians, Chinese and Swedes, besides the lady operator and the two stewardesses. This is the 19th visit of the Roseville to the Colony since her entry on this run an officer said.

Among her cargo were 3,564 sacks of mail from the United States and the Philippines.

The Roseville is remaining in Hong Kong for a few days.

Her local agents are Bank Line (China) Ltd., King's Bldg.

Money Market

Gold opened and closed at HK$200.50 a tael yesterday. It fluctuated between $200.12½ and $207.

US dollars recovered to HK$6.02.

Gold Yuan for Hong Kong delivery opened at 4.75 cents and closed at 4 cents. For Canton remittances it was 3 cents and 3.05 cents; and for Shanghai remittances 3 cents and 3.15 cents.

Piastres opened at HK$7.57½ a 100 and closed at $7.60.

Taels were unchanged at HK$25.10 a 100.

NEI Guilders dropped to HK$34.70 a 100 after opening at $36.00.

Sterling was higher at HK$10.20 but Australian pounds were unchanged at HK$12.53.

Residents Group To Meet

A general meeting of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Hotel Residents Association will be held next week to discuss the Hotel Rates Advisory Committee's recommendations.

The Association's Committee is due to meet at the beginning of next week. At this meeting, a date will be fixed for the general meeting.

Ship Carries Pretty Lady Radio Operator

Early this morning, a slim young Norwegian girl will step ashore from the ms. Roseville at Kowloon Wharf to begin a brief sight-seeing tour of Hong Kong, which she is seeing for the first time in her 15-month career at sea.

The pretty blonde is Miss Randi Sindre, 23-year-old wireless operator and purser of the Norwegian motorship which arrived here from Cebu yesterday, bearing minor scars of a severe seven-day battering by storms en route from Vancouver.

Speaking fluent English, the lady operator told the "China Mail" aboard the Roseville yesterday that she took to sea originally to see the world and to earn more money. But "it got in my blood" and Miss Sindre said that she may be sea-going for another 10 years.

She first joined a Norwegian tanker of the Klaveness Line after graduating from a school in Oslo as a wireless operator early in 1947. During her nine months of travelling, she saw South America, the West Indies, Egypt, Persia and South Africa. Miss Sindre returned to Norway in June, 1948, to join her parents, two sisters and a brother, for a three-month holiday.

In September, last year, she was flown to Vancouver to join the Roseville, in which she has served since then. This is the first time she is seeing the Far East, beginning with Manila.

Efficient And Friendly

Praised by her fellow officers for her efficiency and friendliness, Miss Sindre says, however, "Marriage is not for me. It is too troublesome."

Besides Miss Sindre, there are two stewardesses, one of whom is the wife of the ship's electrician.

An officer of the Norwegian motorship said that since the war the Norwegian shipping companies are employing women because of the shortage of manpower in Norway. There are about 50 women in various capacities in the Klaveness Line, he estimated.

For returning to the Colony after having been expelled, Yau Yim, aged 25, and Ng Sum, aged 28, were sentenced to six weeks and ordered to be expelled again by Mr. W.A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday.

Immediate Re-Arrest Of Acquitted Persons Protested In Court

A protest against the contemptible procedure of immediately re-arresting an acquitted man on deportation proceedings was voiced by Mr. P. J. Griffiths at Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr's court at yesterday.

After Detective Sub-Inspector J. Moore had informed the court that he was offering no evidence against Lam Kam-moon alias Lam Yee on the charge of attempting to obtain US$350 by falsely pretending it was required for the staff of the Canadian Immigration Office, defence counsel asked leave to address the court.

"It has come to my notice," Mr. Griffiths said, "that the defendant is to be arrested immediately after this case on deportation proceedings on the same fact as would have appeared before this court but for the fact that the complainant the prosecution's main witness, has been allowed to leave the Colony.

"I must register in public my protest at this contemptible procedure. The charges have not been withdrawn, but no evidence offered, so that the proceedings are tantamount to an acquittal.

"Through no fault of his own, my client, who, according to my instructions, had a complete answer to the charge, is deprived of putting his case forward in public and is deprived of the right of cross-examination and is to have these clandestine proceedings brought against him.

"This, despite the virtual acquittal by this court on the same facts. If this is allowed to happen any person despite any acquittal in open court, is liable to have deportation proceedings taker against him although he has already been cleared on the same facts.

Contemptible Action

"Surely, no one can contemplate this contemptible action without the gravest misgivings. Is the principle of the liberty of the subject to be flouted in this way? Is an acquittal of a Court of Law, or something tantamount to an acquittal, to be ignored in this manner?

"Let us hope that no British system of government, including that of Hong Kong, will ever condone tactics which democracy has fought so hard and with so much blood to destroy."

In reply, DSI Moore said that deportation proceedings are not taken in open court but are nevertheless taken most fair. The evidence is weighed and defendant is given ample opportunity to clear himself or herself. The evidence is shifted very thoroughly and, in many cases, defendants have been acquitted.

Continuing, DSI Moore said that the Canadian Immigration Officer had told the police that he had no instructions to put any obstacles in the way of Chung Geen-young, the complainant, to get into Canada if she fulfilled the requirements.

Defendant was acquitted and discharged on the prosecution offering no evidence against him. The ground for the Crown dropping the case, according to DSI Moore, was that information was received from the complainant on December 28 that she would be leaving on the ss. General M.C. Meigs on January 3, 1949.

He (DSI Moore) tried to get the case heard earlier than the date originally fixed but it was found that that was not possible. As complainant had already left the Colony, the prosecution was offering no evidence against the accused.

That's A Way Of Showing 'Em

During the last few days a number of Chinese sub-inspectors and NCO's attached to the Yaumati Police Division have turned handbag snatchers, at the instigation of their Divisional Superintendent, Mr. E. C. Luscombe.

This sudden "crime wave" was not due to the police officers' desire to supplement their incomes but formed part of a campaign against handbag snatching which, with women's unconscious assistance, has become fairly prevalent.

The victims of the lawful snatchers have, in every case, been women who just tuck their bags under their arms. The snatcher would sneak up to his prospect, jerk the bag from under her arm, —and hand it back to her with the advice: "Please insert your hand through the loop as a protection against snatchers."

ss. Anhui Is Quarantined At Saigon

The British steamer Anhui was quarantined on January 4 at Saigon by the French authorities when vaccination papers of a number of passengers were found to be not in order, Butterfield and Swire stated yesterday.

The passengers, totalling about 1,500 from Amoy and Swatow, are not refugees, as reported by a news agency in a dispatch from Saigon yesterday, an official told the "China Mail."

About 800 are disembarking at the French port. The rest are en-route to the Straits. They are ordinary passengers returning to Singapore and the Malay states after visiting their relatives in their native villages or completing their business visits.

The passengers will be permitted to land when the 14-day period passes, he said. Apparently, the certificates, found not valid, were too young.

The Anhui left Hong Kong on December 23 for Amoy with 100 Chinese deck passengers and eight cabin class passengers. She took along 900 tons of cargo. All were discharged at the Chinese port. She has a crew of 128, including eight British officers.

New Express Liner To Be Placed On FE Run

A new express cargo liner is due to leave the United Kingdom soon to join the Peninsula and Oriental UK-Europe-Far East service, the company announced yesterday.

She is the 9,000-ton motorship Somali, the third of four vessels of her class specially constructed for this run of the P. and O.

Built on the Clyde, the Somali measures 525 feet with a beam of 67 feet. She is fitted with two complete lower decks and is subdivided into five cargo holds, equipped with the "Drilhold" system of ventilation to provide complete control of humidity of the air in the cargo spaces. This system prevents deterioration of cargo through sweating and condensation.

Six specially designed tanks with a total capacity of 602 tons have been fitted for carrying cargo oils.

Accommodation for 12 passengers in spacious saloons has been given special attention. There are private baths for certain cabins. The Punkah-louvre system of ventilation has been installed.

The Somali will have a service speed of 17.5 knots. Her ports of call on her maiden voyage include London, Genoa, Port Said, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

The original Somali, built in 1901, was sunk by an enemy plane in the North Sea in March, 1941.

In command of the vessel will be Mr. E.R. Bodley, DSO, who joined the Somali in November last year at Glasgow.

NATIVITY PLAY

A Nativity play, arranged by Miss Kate Langford, will be given by the Chinese children of Taipo Orphanage at St. Andrew's Church Hall at 7.45 p.m. on January 9.

All those interested are cordially invited to attend. Refreshments will be served during the evening.

FURTHER EVIDENCE AT PWD LARCENY TRIAL

Further evidence by witnesses for the prosecution at the trial of Kwok Kwong, foreman, and Austin Spary, electrical inspector Grade I, of the PWD was heard before Mr. Justice Reynolds (Acting Puisne Judge) at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

The two accused are facing 12 counts of larceny by public servant, obtaining money by false pretences and conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Mr. Percy Chen instructed by Mr. C. A. S. Russ is counsel for Kwok. Spary is represented by Mr. V. J. L. D'Alton instructed by Mr. P. J. Griffiths.

Crown Counsel, Mr. Hooton, is prosecuting, assisted by Chief Inspector J. Johnston of the Special Branch.

The first witness yesterday was Mr. Ernest Pope, Secretary of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club who stated that in 1948, electrical work was done at the club. This arose from certain defects in the electric fuse box and wire.

Under cross-examination by Mr. D'Alton, witness said the club committee decided to approach Spary to ask him about the job. Spary, he continued, was a member of the club and as he had technical knowledge of electrical work, the committee asked him to get an estimate of the job to be done.

Testimony On Cheque

The next step, witness further revealed, was to get Spary to obtain some electrical constractor for the job.

Asked by the jury as to whether the estimate was on a sheet of paper or not, witness said he could not remember, nor could he recall whether prices of materials and wages were included in it.

The next witness, Mr. Ronald G.B. Wyatt, cashier employed at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Kowloon Sub-Office, testified to a cheque drawn by the Kowloon Bowling Green Club on April 30, 1948, the amount of which was $577.02. It was cashed on May 1, witness said.

Witness also testified to another cheque for $200 which was paid to the Kowloon Bowling Green acount.

Mr. George E.F. Thompson, Treasurer of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, testified that the cheque dated April 30, 1948, was signed by him on the date it was drawn.

Cross-examined by Mr. D'Alton, witness said he understood that the work at the club was being done by an electrical contractor.

Mr. John McKelvie, President of the Club, was also called to give evidence that some time last year the club was in need of ceiling fans, and that he asked Spary if the latter could help out. He was told by Spary that the latter could get two ceiling fans for $100 each.

Witness revealed under cross-examination that it was during a casual discourse with Spary that he told him about the need for ceiling fans. But during that discourse, Mr. McKelvie continued, it was never suggested that Spary was to do the work himself.

Old Member

Asked if he did think there was any secrecy about this undertaking, witness replied no. Spary, he said, was an old member of the club, though not a member of the club committee. Everyone knew about the transaction, he said.

As Spary was a man of experience with regard to electrical jobs, witness revealed, he was called to see about it.

Mr. Justice Reynolds then asked witness whether he actually asked Spary to get some outside contractor to do the job, to which Mr. McKelvie replied in the affirmative.

The jury then questioned witness as to whether anybody considered the prices for the ceiling fans particularly cheap when these matters were brought before the committee. Witness replied that it was accepted that the prices for such fans were so, and no inquiries were made.

The next witness, the steward of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, Lam Sik-hon, stated in evidence that he saw Spary in the club twice during the re-wiring work. On these occasions Spary was alleged to have talked with the men at work and to have had a look at the wiring.

Lam said further, that during the winter two ceiling fans that had been in the club before were taken down. When summer came the two were re-installed, together with the two which Spary had ordered to be put up.

At his stage, 14 men were brought into the Courtroom, three of which were identified by the witness as having taken part in the installing work at the club.

Objections Raised

At this point, objections were raised by the Defence Counsels on the grounds that at the original hearing at the Lower Court this was not done and that it was rather late for an identification parade to be held.

Crown Counsel submitted that this had to be done in order to facilitate identification of the three men by the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chen, Lam denied that two of the men identified by him had been pointed out to him in the corridor before he went into the witness box.

Asked as to the number of men who took part in the re-wiring in the club, witness replied that he could not tell the exact number, but that there were not more than 10.

Under further cross-examination, Lam revealed that most of the work was done on the roof of the club, and that occasionally the workmen came down to the floor. He did not take much interest in the work while it was going on.

Referring to Kwok Kwong, Mr Chen, addressing the witness, asked him if he had said that he saw Kwok only once and yet could recognise him. Witness replied that he saw him once during tiffin time.

Mr. Chen: How long have you been employed in the club?

Witness: Since 1940.

How many members are there in the club? More than 100.

Are there members of the Government Service?—Yes.

Any members of the PWD?—Yes.

Have you made any extensive repairs to the club since the liberation?—Not to my knowledge.

Did you see the four fans being put up in the verandah?—No, I actually did not see them being put up by the workman as it was during tiffin time.

Do you know where the old fans were got from?—From inside the bar.

Did Not Examine Them

Lam further said that the new fans were later brought into the bathroom, though he did not examine any of them. These so-called new fans, witness went on, were very old and he could not say whether they had any "G.E." marks on them.

Mr. Dalton: Referring to the sketch you made of the position of the ceiling fans in the club, if you did not know the difference between the new and the old fans, how did you recognise the two?

Witness: The new fans were old fashioned and they appeared to be bigger and more clumsy than the two older ones.

With regard to the $200 paid to Spary, did you do it yourself or on the instructions of someone else?—I spoke to the Treasurer and obtained permission for payment to be made to Spary.

Mr. Charles M. Rowe, electrical engineer attached to the Pacific Air Maintenance and Supply Company (formerly the maintenance section of the CPA) giving evidence, stated that he had approached Spary and had asked him to recommend some one to do an electrical job on a Quonset Hut belonging to the company. Spary told him that he would do what he could. Later, work was done at the Quonset Hut.

Mr. Rowe said under cross-examination that he arrived in the Colony in December 1946, two months before the wiring was done.

The Quonset Hut at Kai Tak was first used by the Government, but was later taken over by the Company for the maintenance of hircraft.

Witness further disclosed that he had made no form of contract with the workman in charge of the wiring, whom he identified as Kwok Kwong in the dock. The financial contracts were not made out by him, he said, but by the company. He had specific instructions from a Mr. Harris, Company Chief Engineer, to have the wiring and lighting installed.

After Mr. L.M. Wilson, of the Merchantile Bank, had testified to the drawing of two cheques, one for $942.22 and the other for $2,118—the latter signed by the Managing Director of the Cathay Pacific Airways in favour of Cheong Hing and cleared on June 21, 1948—hearing was adjourned until 10 this morning.

Warning On Impostors

A warning to guard against certain persons pretending to be government representatives was issued by the Public Relations Office yesterday—a month after incidents involving such persons were reported in the Press.

An official statement issued yesterday said that no representatives of the government have authority to enter houses unless they carry identification papers.

It added that residents have the right to demand production of such papers before allowing inspectors into their homes. This, however, does not apply to uniformed police.

On and about November 24, added the statement, several vernacular newspapers published reports complaining that representatives of certain government departments visited houses in various districts on the Island and the Mainland to "study the quartering situation of residents".

The newspapers said that residents have no means of knowing whether the visiting inspectors are bona fide or not.

The official statement also warned against payment of bribes in any form.

Gold Nuggets Confiscated, Not Jewellery

Gold in nugget form and jewellery to the value of approximately $4,000, which represented the entire property of Chow Shuet-mui, a married woman and refugee from Tientsin, was ordered by Magistrate Hin-shing Lo on Monday to be confiscated.

Reviewing the case again before the same magistrate at Central yesterday, and treating the case as an isolated one, Mr. Lo ordered the jewellery portion of the gold to be returned to her, but the nuggets, which were approximately half of the whole seizure, were ordered confiscated.

In agreement with a suggestion by the prosecuting Officer, Revenue Inspector Humphreys, the magistrate advised her to have the returned jewellery converted into hard cash before she leaves the Colony, otherwise it will again be seized and confiscated.

After a good lecture and fatherly advice from the magistrate, Chow left the court fairly contented.

ADJOURNMENT

Bail in the sum of $250 was offered to Pun Sang, 55-year-old unemployed of 643 Shanghai Street, cockloft, when he was brought before Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr yesterday on remand, on the charge of indecent assault on a male person on December 16 last.

Stating that the complainant could not be located since the last remand, Sub-Inspector J. H. Evans applied for, and was granted, a further week's adjournment.

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A fire broke outt yesterday between Moon and Star streets, razing a colony of 10 squatter huts. Fortunately there were no casualties. Two fire engines—one from Eastern District and one from Central—extinguished the blaze within half an hour.—"China Mail" Photo.

Application For Time Extension

An application by The Bute Plantations (1913) Limited for an extension of time to register a verified copy of a Memorandum of Charge was granted at the Supreme Court yesterday by Sir Leslie Gibson (Chief Justice).

The Memorandum of Charge, which was dated July 19, 1946, was issued by The Bute Plantations in favour of the Malayan Union Government Industrial Rehabilitation Finance Board.

Mr. John McNeill, instructed by Mr. D.B. Evans of Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master, represented The Bute Plantations.

Mr. McNeill said that the omission to register the Memorandum of Charge with the Registrar of Companies was accidental and due to a cause beyond the control of the Company, its officers, servants and agents.

Granting the application, Sir Leslie Gibson ordered that the time for effecting registration of the said Memorandum of Charge be extended for 14 days as from yesterday.

Sir Leslie also ordered that the order should be without prejudice to the rights of the parties acquired prior to the time when the said verified copy Memorandum of Charge shall be actually registered.

Personalia

Departures from the Peninsula Hotel on Tuesday included Mr. and Mrs. J.H. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. F.P. Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. Y.A. Wahab, Messrs. E. Tung, K. Lund, L.H. Chang, C.G. Shen, R.T. Down, Harvey Toy, and A.A.F. Shearer.

* * *

Among the new arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel on Tuesday were Mrs. J.R. Darroch, Messrs. Newman Croft, A.E. Hughes, Otis R. Fitz, R.M. Filmer, A.G. Gidley-Baird, Harry Lee, H.R. Fischman, D. Judah, A. Singh, G. Singh, B. Singh, H.M. Th. Luthi, C.C. McFarland, A.R. Brandström, F.J. Vicki, J.E. Waldrop, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard B. Jones, Major Chas L. Cecil, and Major W.B. Scudder.

* * *

Mr. Chinphon Sinhaseni left Hong Kong for Bangkok yesterday by the ss. Yochow.

* * *

Mr. J.R. Lilley of Butterfield and Swire, arrived from Swatow yesterday by the ss. Hanyang.

* * *

Mr. Louis P.T. Chen will give a recital on an ancient Chinese harp at the Y's Men's Club luncheon today. The luncheon will take place at the Roof Garden, Hong Kong Hotel, at 12.45 p.m.

Weddings

Mr. Edwin William Pennell, merchant of Tientsin, and Mrs. Elizabeth Amy Kerridge of 2 Peak Road, Hong Kong, were married at the Supreme Court Marriage Registrar's Office yesterday. Witnesses were Mrs. S.C. Wickerson and Mr. P.G. Calcina.

* * *

The forthcoming wedding has been announced of Mr. Jean Joseph Pennavayre, merchant of 30 Mody Road, and Miss Odette Georgette Vallodon.

* * *

The wedding of Mr. John Bartrum, pilot of 80 Squadron, Kai Tak, and Miss Doreen Joan Bulldeath, Air Stewardess, of 280 Prince Edward Road, Kowloon City, took place yesterday at the Supreme Court Marriage Registrar's Office in the presence of Mr. A.V. Alvares and Mr. T. Connolly.

CMC Official Summoned

Christopher Ace of the Chinese Maritime Customs was summoned at Kowloon yesterday for alleged dangerous and careless driving.

Sub-Inspector B.S. Ross of the Kowloon Traffic Office prosecuted and Mr. F.D. Hummond was for the defence.

Sub-Inspector Ross said that on December 13 at Castle Peak Road near the 21 Milestone he saw private car No 9070 lying on a paddy field, badly damaged. The car had left the road and hit a tree before running into the paddy field. The width of the road was 19 feet nine inches and there was a skid mark of 12 feet six inches long.

In the car was the driver and Miss V. Handyside. The latter suffered a fractured leg.

The case was adjourned to January 13 at 2.30 p.m.

Bogus Detective Gets One-Year Sentence

Investigations conducted by Detective-Sergeant Chan Lap, Kowloon CID Headquarters, over a period of 23 days resulted in the arrest of the renegade son of a ricksha hirer after he had "borrowed" $300 from two persons on the pretence of being a detective.

Before passing sentence of a year's hard labour, to be followed by deportation, on Yeung Kwok-hung alias Yeung Chun-chuen, 24-year-old broker, at Kowloon yesterday, on three counts of obtaining money by false pretences, Mr. W. H. Latimer said, "I think he is an undesirable person to have in the Colony."

Detective Sub-Inspector D. H. Taylor, Kowoon CID Headquarters, said that on October 2, Chu Ming was sitting outside his shop at 29 Battery Street when defendant drove up in a car and asked for the use of the telephone.

After telephoning, accused saw Chu's grandson looking at his car. He gave the boy some sweets, and asked Chu whether he wanted to go for a ride. He drove complainant around and, during the ride, asked for a loan of $500, stating that he was a poorly-paid policeman and in urgent need of money for medical expenses for his son.

When Chu said that he had no money, accused offered his watch as security, adding that he was a detective attached to Tsimtsatsui Police Station and would leave his revolver behind.

Carrying Arms

"Accused," said DSI Taylor, "patted his right hip to give the impression that he was carrying arms."

As it was getting late, complainant asked accused whether he would drive him to his house at 187 Sai Yee Street, in the hopes of shaking Yeung off. On arrival, however, accused followed complainant up to the first floor and entered the flat.

Seeing a number of persons playing mah-jong on the premises, accused got Chu to go out to the verandah where he again broached the subject of money. "Defendant then gave complainant to understand that he was prepared to accept any amount, large or small," said DSI Taylor.

Chu went in to his room, got a $100-note, and handed it to Yeung who, after pocketing the money, left the house.

On the following morning, accused went to complainant's shop with four chickens which he tendered as a gift for the $100 loan. After accepting this present, complainant invited accused to a teahouse.

While sipping tea, Yeung asked for a further loan of $100, saying that the one of the previous evening was insufficient to cover expenses. Chu said that he had no money on him, and suggested that they return to the shop.

Accused sat in the shop for about half-an-hour and, to get rid of him, Chu gave him another $100.

Called on Doctor

On the evening of November 22, accused called at the consultation room of Dr. Lam Yu-shing at 514-516 Nathan Road, first floor, and told the doctor that he was a friend of the complainant's father-in-law, Dr. Ip Kam-wah.

He added that he was a detective attached to Yaumati Police Station, and was assigned to conduct inquiries into the robbery at the Shanghai Street goldsmith shop and the resultant death of a police constable. Noticing a bulge under accused's jacket, Dr. Lam believed the story.

Yeung went on to say that one day he was standing on the road with a Chinese constable when they saw the doctor "driving recklessly." The constable, he said, wanted to summon the doctor but he (accused) stopped him from doing so.

Defendant went on to say that he was suffering from a social disease and required medical attention. He was medically examined and, when he asked what the fees were, was told that a bill would be sent him at the end of the month.

The accused then told the doctor that he was entertaining some European inspectors for dinner that night and that he did not have sufficient money. Would the doctor be so good as to accommodate him with a loan of $100, which he would repay the following day?

Dr. Lam gave him the money but when he later asked for a second loan, this was refused and the doctor approached the police.

Youth Given Cane For Theft

When a 14-year-old youth was brought before Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at the Kowloon Juvenile Court yesterday, Sub-Inspector J. H. Evans revealed that defendant had been brought before the court twice last year on the charge of larceny from the person.

On June 17 he was ordered to receive six strokes and to be expelled. He was ordered to be re-expelled on August 2 after he had received his 12 strokes.

When Probation Officer Kwok asked for the youth to be sent to the Reformatory, the court refused, saying, "This is the type of person we would like to keep out."

The boy was ordered to receive 12 strokes and to be banished for life.

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CHINA MAIL X'MAS CARDS at 50 cents each, with envelope to match. Obtainable at all Leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office.

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HONG KONG FILM AND THEATRE NEWS at 50 cents per copy. Obtainable at Leading Book Stores, Newspaper Sellers and "China Mail" Office.

SCRIBBLING PADS—100 pages at 50 cents each. On sale at "China Mail" office, Windsor House, Tel. 52312.

CHINA MAIL POSTCARD—$1.50 for 6 or 30 cents each. Obtainable at all leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office.

FOR SALE

HONG KONG & DIRECTORY (1948 Edition)—Containing Hong List, Government Offices, Hospitals, Schools, Churches, Consulates, Services, Clubs, Agencies, Who's Who, and Residences. All information complete to March 31, 1948. On sale at all leading Book Shops and "China Mail" Office.

TENDERS

Tenders are invited for the purchase of Surplus Small Tools applicable to general Trades.

Applications for Form of Tender and permission to view are to be addressed to the

The Superintending Civil Engineer,
C.E.-in-C. Department,
H.M. Dockyard,
Hong Kong.

not later than Monday, 10th January, 1949.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers, Feder Building. Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instruction to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, January 7, 1949,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 35 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

A Fine Collection of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

comprising:—

Chesterfield Suites, Chest of Drawers, Double & Single Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Low Boy & Tall Boys, Bed Side Cabinet, Folding Card Tables, Hand Sewing Machine, Dining Tables, Sideboards, Glass Cabinets, Dining Chairs, Office Desks, Office Armchairs, Carved Camphorwood Chests, Cockery, Cutlery, Single Divans, Tea Poys, Mirrors, Babies Cots, Clothes, Odd Tables, Carpets, Rugs, Book Cases, Tea Sets, Black Tea Poys, Blackwood Curio Cabinets, Coal Cooking Stoves, 1 Refrigerator, Round Tables, Etc., Etc.

On View from Thursday, the 6th January, 1949.

Terms: As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

TIME
THE AMERICAN WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

FOR NEWS OF YOUR COUNTRY AND THE WORLD

And you can read exactly the same clear, concise, uncensored report

TODAY

in TIME'S

PACIFIC OVERSEAS EDITION

Sole Distributors:

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.

Windsor House.

HONG KONG POLICE

ARMS LICENCES

1. Arms licences are due for renewal as from 1st January, 1949. Fee $20.00.

2. Persons who do *not* intend to renew their 1948 arms licences are required to hand in during the month of January, 1949, their 1948 licences and the arms licensed thereunder to the Police Station nearest the address at which the arms are normally kept. A temporary receipt will be given. An official receipt, together with the account for Police storage of the arms at a fee of $1.00 per month per weapon, will be forwarded later to the owner concerned.

3. Persons, intending to renew their 1948 arms licences will present their arms for inspection during the month of January, 1949, at the Police Station nearest the address at which the arms are normally kept, together with the 1948 arms licence and two recent passport size photographs. Arms will be retained by the owner after inspection and a temporary receipt given for the arms licence. No payment is required at this stage.

4. Subject to the arms being approved for relicensing, an official renewal debit note will be posted to the owner at the address recorded in the licence and Arms Office Register. (Licencees are reminded that failure to notify change of address is a breach of the conditions under which the licence is held.)

5. On payment of the renewal fee at the Treasury, Prince's Building, Ice House St., the receipted account should be forwarded by mail to the Officer-in-Charge Arms Office, Central Police Station, who will renew the arms licence for 1949 and return it together with the Treasury receipt to the owner by registered post.

6. Persons who fail to initiate action to renew or surrender their 1948 arms licences during January, 1949, will be liable to prosecution.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.
1st January, 1949.

SALE OF R.N. STEEL TUG NO. 115

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the above mentioned Steel Tug lying in H.M. Dockyard, Kowloon.

Tender Forms and permission to view will be issued by the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard, Hong Kong, on the payment of a deposit of H.K.$1,000.00 to the Cashier, H.M. Dockyard, Hong Kong, from Tuesday to Friday, 4th to 7th January, 1949. The deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

Completed Tender Form should be returned by hand signed and in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for purchase of R.N. Steel Tug" to this office on or before Noon on Monday, 10th January, 1949.

A. J. DAY,
Naval Store Officer.

NOTICE

As of October 1, 1948, I, H. F. Shields, have taken into partnership N. J. Whelpton, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng., and we will continue to practise dentistry at the former address, Rooms 211/215 (Telephone 27447), Gloucester Building, under the partnership name of "Shields & Whelpton".

As from January 3, 1949, we will also maintain an office in Kowloon at No. 1, Salisbury Road (opposite Kowloon Star Ferry, next to Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharves main gate; Telephone 50245).

H. F. SHIELDS,
N. J. WHELPTON.

Dated December 30, 1948.

SALE

NEW arrival of Photo Lite, we also have 1.35 Cameras, binoculars in various kind by famous factories, Films, Fountain pens, Watches, Lighters, Flints, and Cigarette Cases. We keep expert repairers for the above articles.

AH MONG STORE

No. 1, Stanley St., Opposite Side Door of King's Theatre

Cross-Examination In Extradition Case

Cross-examination by prosecuting counsel occupied the whole of yesterday's hearing when Hsu Chi-chwang alias Tsui Kai-chong was again brought before Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central.

Hsu is wanted by the Chinese Government for embezzlement of Government funds while he was Director General of the Shanghai Postal Savings and Remittance Bank.

Defending him is Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, K.C., instructed by Mr. Marcus da Silva; Mr. A. Lonsdale prosecuted and Mr. Peter H. Sin is for the Chinese Government.

Defendant was questioned at length regarding payments for the supply of goods of which no mention was made in the contracts.

Numerous questions were put to him by Mr. Lonsdale about advances made to customers against their Letters of Credit, which he insisted that had nothing to do with him but entirely the Business Department of the bank.

When three documents were shown to him at various stages of the proceedings, he denied they must be forgeries.

When asked why the Director General should interfere with transactions between the branches and their customers, Hsu replied that all the branches were under the control of the Director General.

Real Reason

Mr. Lonsdale then diverted his examination to defendant's claim that politics was the real reason the Chinese Government desired his extradition.

Regarding the China Freedom Party, Mr. Lonsdale suggested to defendant that no such party existed.

This was refuted by Hsu who said that the party was a secret one of which he was the organiser.

He said his reason for not going openly to interview General Marshal was that the object of his organisation, was to overthrow the Government.

Asked why, despite his running the organisation of this kind, known to the Government, the Government was not prepared openly to secure his arrest, he said that it was not so easy to arrest him.

Regarding the tendering of his resignation, he said he had sent in his resignation on September 26, 1947, but it was refused and as a result of his attempted resignation he was offered a post in the Executive Yuan. He said he also refused that post.

After further cross-examination, hearing was adjourned to January 7.

December Weather Not As Expected

The weather conditions during December were not as good as would have been expected from the normal values for the month.

An official statement said yesterday that there were only four completely fine days, whereas there were 13 days of overcast conditions.

Rainfall itself was a little below average. Although 18.8 mm. of the 20.2 mm. recorded during the month, fell on two days, December 2 and 18, precipitation, usually in the form of light drizzle was actually reported on 18 days.

Temperatures were generally about 4°F. above normal; lowest 57.7°F. on December 1.

The mean temperature of the month, 66.5°F. was the highest on record.

The month's figures were:—
Sunshine: 128.7 hours (42.5 hours below average).
Rainfall: 20.2 mm. (0.80 inch) 7.6 mm. (0.30 inch below average).
Cloudiness: 65 per cent (9 per cent above average).
Relative Humidity: 85 per cent (15 per cent above average).
Mean Maximum temperature: 71.9°F. (4.0°F. above average).
Mean temperature: 66.5°F. (3.5°F. above average).
Mean Minimum temperature: 63.2°F. (4.3°F. above average).
Dew Point temperature: 61°F. (7°F. above average).

Secret Codes In Danger

Washington, January 4.

The Secretary of Defence, Mr. James Forrestal, asked Congress today to strengthen the country's secret codes and intelligence activities.

He says existing legislation is far too limited in application to afford the needed protection to certain highly secret Government activities.

A proposed bill which he sent to Representative Rayburn, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, provides for fines up to $10 000 and imprisonment up to 10 years or both for violations of the laws.

Mr. Forrestal said the bill will not in any way control free dissemination of information which might be transmitted by code and cipher unless it is obtained by clandestine interception.—Reuter.

WAR DEPARTMENT NOTICE

DISPOSAL SURPLUS STORES

The following surplus stores, situated at ESD Shamshuipo, are to be sold by tender.

Nails Wire Various Sizes
Approx. 57 Tons.

Tender form and order to view may be obtained from CRAOC HQ Land Forces on payment of 50 HK$ returnable on opening of Tenders.

Tenders close 1200 hours January 14, 1949.

FOR SALE

BOATS AND LAUNCHES

Cabin Cruiser in full commission. 36ft by 10½ft. Ford V8 engine. Paragon reverse gear. Lavatory and basin.

For inspection and trial apply to The Secretary, The Yacht Club. Telephone 31218 or 31219.

Service Auction Rooms

A. E. B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.
Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc.
Basement, French Bank Bldg.,
Telephone 31807.

PAA Does Record 1948 Business

A record volume of business in the history of Pan-American World Airways' Pacific-Alaska Division was done during last year: The Division also met the heaviest demands on commercial aviation since the end of the war.

Total cargo carried to Alaska and points in the Pacific during 1948 was 5,498,036 pounds—an increase of 99 per cent over the 1947 total of 2,761,000 pounds.

The increase was due to three factors—the trend toward shipping goods by air; the American Pacific Coast maritime strike; and the shipment by air of UNRRA material to the Orient.

Revenue miles flown over the Division increased from 13,330,676 in 1947 to 18,070,000 in 1948. Passenger miles flown increased from a 1947 total of 245,807,000 to 303,858,000.

Revenue passengers carried totalled 122,739, an increase of 12 per cent over the previous year's 109,132.

During 1948, Clippers carried 2,704,000 pounds of American mail, an increase of 15 per cent over the 1947 figure of 2,424,000 pounds.

In the latter part of the year, Clippers evacuated 1,484 Army dependents from war-threatened areas in China. In addition, many civilian evacuees were flown from Shanghai to Manila, Hawaii and the Pacific Coast.

During 1949, the Pacific-Alaska Division plans expanded operations. New routes are under consideration.

Demonstrations In Kashmir

Karachi, January 4.

Demonstrations favouring Kashmir's accession to Pakistan heralded reports of a forthcoming plebiscite to decide Kashmir's future status, according to Dawn, official newspaper of the Moslem League, today.

Dawn's special correspondent in Kashmir said that enthusiastic pro-Pakistan crowds on Sunday paraded all localities of Srinigar, snow-covered capital of Kashmir, carrying Pakistan flags and shouting "We want to accede to Pakistan."

The correspondent said the cheering crowds demonstrated around Government buildings.

In the meantime, reports from Lahore said the United Nations Commission to India and Pakistan is returning to Pakistan from New York next week to set up a plebiscite administration.

In Karachi, official sources said the Commission is expected to arrive on January 20.—United Press.

ASIATIC QUOTA RESOLUTIONS

Washington, January 4.

Bills to eliminate racial discrimination in the United States' immigration laws and to provide quotes for all Asian and Pacific peoples were introduced on the opening day of the new Congress by Democratic Representatives George Miller of California, Francis Walter of Pennsylvania, Emanuel Celler of New York and Republican Representative Walter Judd of Minnesota.

Mr. Celler also introduced bills specifying that the people of Indonesia and Korea should be admitted under quota to the United States.—United Press.

OFFICIAL RATE

Paris, January 5.

The Bank of France announces that the official exchange rates for all foreign currencies against the French franc will remain unchanged in January.—Reuter.

Baby PHOTOGRAPHIC Competition

$1,000 in Prizes.

FOUR SECTIONS:

Each With 1st, 2nd and 3rd Prizes

1st PRIZE $100 — 2nd PRIZE $75 — 3rd PRIZE $50

CHINESE BABIES — NON CHINESE BABIES

SECTION (A) For Babies Not Over 6 Months
SECTION (B) For Babies Not Over 18 Months
SECTION (A) For Babies Not Over 6 Months
SECTION (B) For Babies Not Over 18 Months

THE JUDGES OF THE COMPETITION WILL MAKE THEIR SELECTION FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHS AS PUBLISHED IN THE "WEDNESDAY SUPPLEMENTS" OF THE "CHINA MAIL." BEFORE THE PRIZEWINNERS ARE ANNOUNCED THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL COMPETITION WITH A PRIZE OF $100 FOR THE PERSON WHO PLACES THE TWELVE PRIZE-WINNING BABIES IN THEIR CORRECT ORDER—AS DECIDED BY THE JUDGES—OR FOR THE PERSON WHO IS MOST NEARLY CORRECT.

ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS, SEND A STUDIO PORTRAIT (FOR PREFERENCE) OF YOUR BABY. THE AGE MUST CONFORM TO THE LIMIT STATED FOR EITHER SECTION, AT THE TIME OF ENTRY.

FILL IN COUPON AND CLEARLY MARK YOUR ENVELOPE "BABY COMPETITION" CHINA MAIL, WINDSOR HOUSE.

THE CLOSING DATE OF THE COMPETITION IS SATURDAY, JAN. 15.

MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THIS NEWSPAPER WILL NOT BE ELIGIBLE FOR THIS COMPETITION.

CHINA MAIL BABY COMPETITION

I have attached the photograph I wish AGE ..... entered for this Competition and state that the baby's age is not over 6 months or 18 months (Delete whichever is inapplicable)

NAME: .....

ADDRESS .....

CARNVIAL — By Dick Turner

"Say that again, Murphy! Did you say our boys have struck oil—or just struck!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

NOT LIKE A NO TRUMP

EVERYBODY knows that as a general rule it is well to return your partner's suit, of which he originally led a low card, when the contract you are attacking is in No Trumps. But just the reverse is true when you are against a suit contract. Then you can be pretty sure that your partner has nothing high in the suit he led, and is therefore opening a worthless suit in order to avoid jeopardising some guarded honour or honours in other suits. He wants those led to him. So if you win a trick fairly early in the play, please in most situations shift to one of those other suits on your return.

	♠ A 8 6 2 ♥ H A 7 ♦ D J 9 5 2 ♣ C 7 6 2	
♠ S 9 7 ♥ H K J 5 ♦ D 8 7 6 4 ♣ C A Q 10 4	N W E S	♠ S Q 4 ♥ H 9 8 6 3 2 ♦ D A 10 ♣ C 9 8 5 3
	♠ S K J 10 5 3 ♥ H Q 10 4 ♦ D K Q 3 ♣ C K J	

(Dealer: East. North-South vulnerable).

East	South	West	North
1. Pass	1 S	Pass	2 S
Pass	2 NT	Pass	3 NT
2. Pass	1 S	Pass	2 S.
Pass	2 NT	Pass	3 S
Pass	4 S		

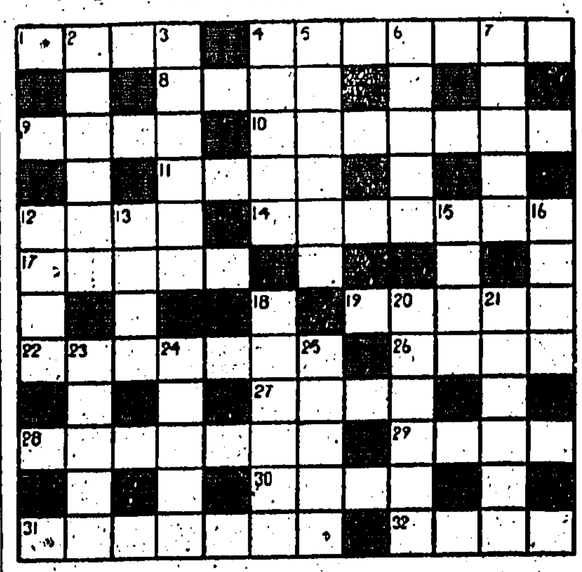
Playing against the 3-No Trumps contract, East remembered properly the old rule to "return your partner's suit." West had led the club 4 to J, so when East got in later with the diamond A he sent back another club, giving West three tricks in the suit and holding South to exactly his game, whereas any other return would have handed South an extra trick. Don't, please, raise the point of what would have happened if West had led the diamond 4, as that is not the question at issue. It is merely that at No Trump a player may underlead tenace honours, whereas at a suit he seldom will.

Where the contract was 4-Spades, West led his diamond 4. When East won with the A, he returned his diamond 10. South there was able to win, take out trumps, score his diamond honour, enter dummy with a trump, use the diamond J for a club discard and so escape with the loss of only one trick each in diamonds, hearts and clubs. If East, upon winning with his diamond K, had shifted to a club, as he should have, two tricks there would have assured South's defeat when the heart K later scored. The main point here is that, when West led a low card of a suit, it was a virtual certainty he had no honours in it.

Your Week-End Question

What is usually the best opening bid if you have a hand just barely under two-bid strength and containing three four-card suits?

A BRITISH CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

1 False. 4 Whim. 8 Leave out. 9 Stigma. 10 Torture. 11 Kiln. 12 Disorder. 14 Fate. 17 Extreme. 19 Tooth. 22 Angers. 26 Tear. 27 Passport endorsement. 28 Humbled. 29 Loyal. 30 Advise. 31 Venerates. 32 Sediment.

Down

2 Headgear. 3 Gloomy. 4 Quoted. 5 Made reparation. 6 Send. 7 Cleric. 12 Meditate. 13 Agitate. 15 Unoccupied. 16 Enclosed space. 18 Rigorous. 20 Speaks. 21 Yearly. 23 Illustrious. 24 Part of a church. 25 Teams.

Yesterday's Crossword

ACROSS:—1 Strata, 5 Merge 8 Acrid, 9 Angora, 10 Nylon, 11 Trait, 12 Toll, 13 Morse, 16 Secure, 18 Tomtom, 20 Niece, 22 Firm, 23 Taste, 25 Cedar, 26 Option, 27 Venue, 28 Sleed, 29 Reigns.

DOWN:—1 Slattern, 2 Regulate, 3 Tarn, 4 Scarlet, 5 Minimum, 6 Editor, 7 Clore, 14 Reviving, 15 Elements, 16 Smeared, 17 Contour, 19 Octave, 21 Inert, 24 Knee.

COUNTRY HOUSES ATTACKED

Rome, January 5.

Six hundred rioting farmers attacked the homes of big landowners at Ragusa, Sicily, today and two Carabinieri were wounded.

The police made baton charges and arrested 11 people.

In South Italy, police reinforcements were sent to cope with demonstrations by unemployed and farm workers on strike.—Reuter.

SELF-ASSERTION BY THE ASIATIC POWERS

Tokyo, January 5.

The trend toward regional self-assertion by Asiatic powers has gone a step further.

This is the opinion of Allied observers commenting on India's summoning of a conference of Asiatic and Australasian nations to discuss Indonesia.

If the conference is held and if an agreement is reached with regard to sanctions against the Netherlands because of its action against Indonesia, it is pointed out, the prestige of the United Nations may be directly involved.

Some observers look upon the vigorous campaign by India and other nations sympathetic to the Indonesian case as an attempt to bring pressure on the United Nations Organisation in an effort to force effective international action.

There is great sympathy in most Allied quarters here for the Indonesians, but at the same time there has been keen realisation of the fact that rapid restoration of peace and agricultural production in the Netherlands East Indies and the Indonesian area is greatly to be desired.

Equally, there is sympathy in many Allied circles for the extremely difficult problem which the Dutch have faced in their former colonial empire.

Natural Fears

Many Allied leaders still hope some formula can be found to restore peace in Indonesia and the United Nations can prove its effectiveness in settling the dispute.

From the Asiatic viewpoint, however, Asiatic nations like India and her neighbours cannot remain indifferent to such measures as the present Dutch military action against the Indonesian Republic.

Asiatic leaders naturally fear anything that smacks of a return to the old aggressive methods of European colonialism, and, it is believed, the Allahabad conference may serve a useful purpose if it focusses world attention on the viewpoint of most of the Asiatic peoples.

It is unfortunate, in the opinion of most Allied leaders here, that the Indonesian dispute reached its present stage at a time when all Asia is menaced by a Red tide of Soviet Russian imperialistic expansion.

India As Leader

The Dutch naturally suspect Communist instigation for their troubles in Indonesia, it is pointed out, and are better able to justify some of their moves because of known Communist plots in practically every Asiatic area.

One Allied observer believes that India's action in calling the proposed conference is motivated in part by a desire of the New Delhi Governmen to establish itself as spokesman and leader of the Asian powers.

He believes that Indian leaders feel China is disappearing as a first rate Asiatic nation and that India must assume the role of leadership if Asiatic peoples are to push forward their efforts to obtain full equity with the Occidental powers. — United Press.

U.S. Armed Aid For Europe

Washington, January 4.

An American committee of three men is drafting a broad programme of military assistance to foreign countries to be submitted to the United States Congress this session.

The programme will provide for aid to Western Europe and for other areas of the world where the Truman Administration may consider it necessary.

It is not expected to become law before May at least, for the proposed North Atlantic Pact, still being negotiated, has first to be ratified by the Senate.

President Truman is expected to refer to both the pact and the military aid programme in his "State of the Union" message tomorrow.

There is a considerable amount of work to be done on the programme.

The three Armed Services must decide what amount and types of arms can be spared for overseas allies and the methods by which these arms are to be procured and shipped.

It is possible that some of the arms will be made available through cash loans and others by cash grants, depending on the ability of the country concerned to repay.—Reuter.

SWEETS GOING OFF RATION

London, January 4.

Britons will soon be able to buy cheap unrationed sweets.

Mr. John Strachey, the Food Minister, said today that the sweet and confectionary industry's scheme for de-rationing cheaper sweets is pretty well ready and an announcement will be made as soon as the plans are definite.

Mr. Deakin indicated that the de-rationed sweets will amount to more than a quarter of the present ration (normally 12 ounces—but for January, 1 lb.). —Reuter.

Even A Sheep Will Turn

Rome, January 5.

A sheep that turned upon its shepherd and chased him, trying to bite him, is reported in despatches from Sassari, Cagliari.

Explanation for this unsheeplike behaviour: It had been bitten by a mad dog, and contracted hydrophobia. —Associated Press.

BUS STRIKES A CHALLENGE

London, January 4.

Officials of the Ministry of Labour today warned London's busmen that their Saturday afternoon strikes for extra pay can be regarded only as a challenge to constitutional authority.

This follows last night's ultimatum by the London Transport Executive that busmen who strike again next Saturday will be dismissed.

Today's warning followed a meeting between officials of the Ministry and representatives of the Transport and General Workers Union, to which the busmen belong. An announcement after the meeting said the existing agreement between the men and the London Passenger Board made full provision for the settlement of disputes.

About 30,000 busmen at 82 of the 110 garages in London staged an unofficial strike last weekend in support of their claim for extra pay for Saturday afternoon work.

The strikers decided to stop work every Saturday afternoon until their claim was met. The men's union supports the demand for increased pay, but has declared the strike action unofficial.—Reuter.

ATTLEE APPEAL FOR RECRUITS

London, January 4.

Appeals for recruits for the armed forces are to be made in radio speeches by Mr. Clement Attlee, Prime Minister, Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, on January 19, February 2 and February 16, respectively.—Reuter.

ANTI-WEST OUTBURST FEARED BY OBSERVERS

New York, January 4.

Pandit Nehru's summoning of the Asian Conference on Indonesia is regarded in the United States as an effort to succeed in something at which the United Nations has failed.

Pro-Republicans hope that the conference will result in some concrete action against the Dutch.

Dutch sympathisers expect that it will produce considerable furore and nothing else.

One United Nations diplomat sympathetic with the Republic expressed the opinion: "The Western nations have only about 10 days left on this matter.

"If they fail to take strong action before the conference starts in India they will find the Asiatics 'feeling their oats' and ready for such an outburst of anti-Western feeling as you have seldom seen before.

"It is the United States and Britain who will suffer most—the Dutch have already taken their abuse and the Russians always manage to look as though they are on the side of justice even when they are not."

Great Bargain

Liberal American sentiment is expressed by the New York Post columnist, Samuel Grafton, who observes: "After a wonderful start in pressing the case against the Dutch, we have ended by acquiescing in the Dutch refusal of the cease fire before conquering all of Java.

"By doing so we have allowed the Soviet Union to buy for a penny the right to speak as the conscience of mankind. This is one of the great bargains in history.

"Let our diplomats win a few more such victories for us over Communism and we are undone."

A representative of the Dutch Government says that the Dutch have no alternative than to intervene.

He says that fighting in Indonesia is necessary police action.

British Attitude

A member of the Indonesian Republican delegation to the United Nations, D. Soemitro, said the attitude of India, Australia and New Zealand will temper the British policy toward the Indonesian dispute.

After a conference with the chief delegate, N. H. Palar, Soemitro said, "The British tendency at present is to support the Netherlands against Indonesia, but India's threat to withdraw from the Commonwealth, coupled with Australia's and New Zealand's very active fear of war to the North has given a pause to the British."—United Press.

Ulster And New Eire Republic

London, January 4.

Experts of the Government are now examining the effects of Eire's repeal of her External Relations Act to see whether new legislation will be required to protect the position of Northern Ireland.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, has already assured Parliament that the constitutional position of Northern Ireland will be unaffected by the Eire changes.

Sir Basil Brooke, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, is expected in London shortly to consult with Mr. Attlee.

Mr. Attlee may by then be able to give Sir Basil the considered view of legal and constitutional experts.—Reuter.

CONSUL RESIGNS

Rome, January 4.

The Czechoslovak Consul-General in Milan, Karl Tapak has refused orders by his Government to return to Prague and has resigned.—Reuter.

Discrimination In The Grave

Chicago, January 5.

Japanese-Americans contended yesterday that Chicago cemeteries are refusing them burial privileges.

Tatsu Kushida, Executive Secretary of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, told the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations: "We find a general discrimination here against burial of Japanese, including Nisei war veterans, some from the 442nd 'Purple Heart' infantry regiment.

"Every family I know of here whose sons were killed overseas has sought burial in a national military cemetery. Chicago has no place for them."

Mrs. Helen K. Mukoyama, representing the Chicago Japanese-American Council, said Chicago's Japanese population has grown from 300 before 1941 to about 20,000 now. She said a small mausoleum had been erected in one of the city's larger cemeteries for ashes.

"This mausoleum is not now adequate to our needs," she said.

Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Commissioner of Health, said: "The question of denying burial privileges to Nisei has never arisen. The Nisei are given the same treatment as any other heroic war dead."

G. J. Klupar, representing Roman Catholic cemeteries, said burials are made without regard to race, but added that under canon law only Roman Catholics can be buried in consecrated ground.—Associated Press.

U.S. CIGARETTES BANNED

Washington, January 5.

The State and Commerce Departments indicated interest yesterday in Singapore's action banning importation of American cigarettes there and to Malaya, but said they had not received official reports on the matter.

Any possible American action aimed at protecting the foreign market for American cigarettes, both Departments suggested, will have to await further study of the Singapore Government's move.—Associated Press.

RADIO

This is Radio Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles per second and on 9.52 megacycles per second in the 31 metre band.

H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.32 p.m.—An Eric Coates Programme.
1.00 p.m.—Navy Mixture Melodies (BBCTS).
1.15 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.25 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.
1.30 p.m.—Marek Weber and His Orchestra play some Grand Opera Selections.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
6.59 p.m.—Programme Summary.
6.01 p.m.—"From the Films".
6.30 p.m.—La Demi-Heure Francaise.
7.00 p.m.—World News and News Analysis (London Relay).
7.15 p.m.—The Masqueraders (BBCTS).
7.30 p.m.—"Down Beat-Place" presented by Paul Stuart (Studio).
8.00 p.m.—"From the Editorials" (London Relay).
8.10 p.m.—University Programme: Pure and Applied Science. No. 5—"Physiology" by Professor Sir Howard Florey (BBCTS).
8.30 p.m.—"Concerto"; Schumann Concerto in A Minor Op. 129 for Cello and Orchestra; Gregor Piatigorsky (Cello) with the London Philharmonic Orchestra.
8.55 p.m.—Queen's Hall Light Orchestra and John McHugh (Tenor).
9.15 p.m.—Book Review: Catherine Scott-Moncrieff (Studio).
9.30 p.m.—"Crime, Gentlemen please", a Comedy Thriller by Max Kester. With Naunton Wayne and Basil Radford (BBCTS).
10.00 p.m.—Radio News Reel (London Relay).
10.15 p.m.—Weather Report.
10.16 p.m.—"Thursday Serenade". A Programme of Continuous Music.
10.15 p.m.—Music for Dancing.
11.15 p.m.—Weather Report and Close Down.

STAR ★ Phone 58355
17 Hankow Road, Kowloon
— FINAL SHOWING —
2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
The Story of a sinister love that couldn't be — but was.

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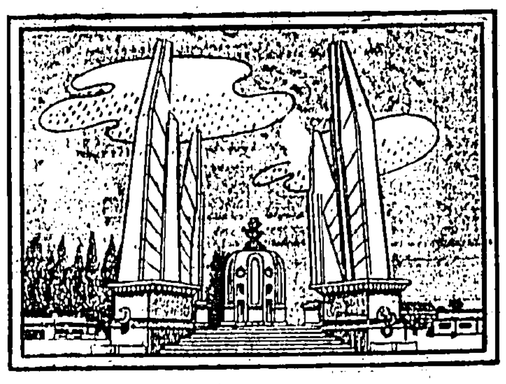

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BIRTHS

McCAIG—Norma and Paul S. McCaig announce with joy the arrival of their son, David Anthony, on 5th January at Queen Mary Hospital.

JEFFERSON—at Kowloon Hospital on Wednesday 5th January 1949, to Elizabeth, Wife of Group Captain J. N. Jefferson, Royal Air Force, a son.

IN MEMORIAM

In memory of Alexandre F. Delgado who passed away on 6th January 1942.

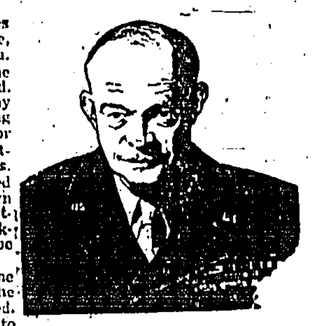
TAXI STRIKE

Failure of the belated Government effort to effect a compromise in the taxi strike, although it had to be tried, leaves the situation rather worse, if anything, than it was before the attempt was made. Nothing has changed in actual fact—neither side as far as can be seen is any more prepared to take the first step towards meeting the other half-way than they have been at any earlier stage in the dispute—but the collapse of what appeared to represent a final bid to achieve an agreement comes at a time when the companies have succeeded so far in strike-breaking tactics that the temper of the Union drivers is dangerous. The official initiative towards mediation, soundly motivated though it was, badly misfired, for in the result the offer made represented no genuine advance on what the drivers had already emphatically rejected. Rather the reverse, for every day has seen an increase in the number of "scab" drivers working for the taxi companies and as they refuse to reinstate more of the strikers than are required to complete their staffs, the tendency must be to increase the resistance and solidity of the strikers. It was more on this issue than upon any other that the crisis arose. The attitude of the employers is, of course, easily understood. Some of the men who have joined them since the commencement of the strike have risked their limbs, if not their lives, in maintaining a taxi service. To discharge them now would be morally indefensible (if morals enter into business relationships). On the other hand, it asks much of the strikers to choose which of their numbers shall accept re-employment and which shall go jobless: or what is perhaps even worse to ask them to consent to a position in which the employers shall choose from their numbers who they will reinstate and who they will not. In the course of the strike they, and other members of the Motor Car Drivers' Association, have resorted to various methods of intimidation, in challenge to strike-breaking methods. Whatever opinion may be held of this campaign, it automatically rules out any possibility of consent to any arrangement which would permit of victimisation by the employers of those known to have been most active in causing and fostering strike action. In short, the position is extremely difficult and there seems to be no ready formula offering a solution of the problem. This would be bad enough in itself. It takes on added gravity when indications are that the more militant of the local unions have seen all-round menace in the attempt at strike-breaking and that the risk of sympathetic walk-outs cannot, by any means, be negatived. The Government has been criticised notably by the strikers, for its attitude, its failure to bring the parties to agreement. The Commissioner of Labour rightly rejects the insinuations of a leaning in favour of the employers. The Labour Department has however opened itself to attack for its purely negative approach. Neutrality is all very well, but when there is danger of a strike becoming protracted—and particularly when circumstances are such that inconvenience to the public can be reduced to a minimum—a policy of stepping aside and letting events shape their own course can easily be misconstrued. Here, of course, the Commissioner is severely handicapped by the terms of local labour legislation. He can invite the parties to submit their case to arbitration, but refusal by one of them—and the strikers have refused on at least three occasions and have thereby cast doubts on the strength of their case—ends the opportunity of a hearing. There is no provision which compels either party to a trade dispute to submit to arbitration and this is the underlying weakness of our labour laws and the main reason for the impasse which has been reached in the taxi strike, and created the conditions for yet more serious potentialities. And the conclusion? Clearly the Government cannot throw up its hands in despair. Positive action to end the conflict is now essential, even if it means the invoking of Emergency Regulations to enforce an impartial settlement. Decisions must be made before the situation threatens to get entirely out of hand.

THE FIFTIETH INSTALMENT

CRUSADE IN EUROPE

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Own Story Of The War In Europe



As usual the Prime Minister pursued the argument up to the very moment of execution. As usual, also, the second that he saw he could not gain his own way, he threw everything he had into support of the operation. He flew to the Mediterranean to witness the attack and I heard that he was actually on a destroyer to observe the supporting bombardment when the attack went in.

In this long and serious argument the Prime Minister was supported by certain members of his staff. On the other hand, British officers assigned to my own headquarters stood firmly by me throughout.

Although in the planning days of early 1944, Montgomery had advocated the complete abandonment of the Southern operation in order to secure more landing craft for Overlord, he now, in early August, agreed with me that the attack should go in as planned.

Coincidentally with this drawn-out discussion, Montgomery suddenly proposed to me that he should retain tactical co-ordinating control of all ground forces throughout the campaign. This, I told him, was impossible, particularly in view of the fact that he wanted to retain at the same time direct command of his own army group. To my mind and to that of my staff the proposition was fantastic. The reason for having an army group commander is to assure direct, day-by-day battlefield direction in a specific portion of the front, to a degree impossible to a supreme commander. It is certain that no one man could perform this function with respect to his own portion of the line and at the same time exercise logical and intelligent supervision over any other portion. The only effect of such a scheme would have been to place Montgomery in position to draw at will, in support of his own ideas, upon the strength of the entire command.

A supreme commander in a situation such as faced us in Europe cannot ordinarily give day-by-day and hour-by-hour supervision to any portion of the field. Nevertheless, he is the one person in the organisation with the authority to assign principal objectives to major formations. He is also the only one who has under his hand the power to allot strength to the various major commands in accordance with their missions, to arrange for the distribution of incoming supply, and to direct the operations of the entire air forces in support of any portion of the line. The existence, therefore, of any separate ground headquarters between the supreme commander and an army group commander would have placed such a headquarters in an anomalous position, since it would have had the power neither to direct the flow of supply and reinforcement nor to give instructions to the air forces for the application of their great power.

Modern British practice had been, however, to maintain three commanders in chief, one for air, one for ground, one for navy. And departure from this system seemed to many inconceivable and to invite disaster. I carefully explained that in a theatre so vast as ours each army group commander would be the ground commander in chief for his particular area; instead of one there would be three so-called commanders in chief for the ground and each would be supported by his own tactical air force. Back of all would be the power of the supreme commander to concentrate the entire air forces, including the bomber commands, on any front as needed, while the strength of each army group would be varied from time to time depending on the importance of enemy positions to the progress of the whole force.

While my decision was undoubtedly distasteful to individuals who had been raised in a different school, it was accepted. In different form the question was raised at a later stage of the campaign, but the decision was always the same.

In spite of such occasional differences of conviction, there was in our day-by-day operations, month after month, a degree of teamwork and intensive co-operation that made incidents such as I have described exceptional. When these exceptions arose they had to be thrashed out firmly and decisively and an answer given. The wonder is that so few of them ever became of a serious nature.

Field Marshal Montgomery, like General Patton, conformed to no type. He deliberately pursued certain eccentricities of behaviour, one of which was to separate himself habitually from his staff. He lived in a trailer, surrounded by a few aides. This created difficulties in the staff work that must be performed in timely and effective fashion if any battle is to result in victory. He consistently refused to deal with a staff officer from any headquarters other than his own, and, in argument, was persistent up to the point of decision.

The harm that this practice could have created was minimised by the presence in the Twenty-first Army Group of a chief of staff who had an enviable reputation and standing in the entire Allied Force. He was Major General Francis de Guingand, "Freddy" to all his associates in SHAEF and in other high headquarters. He lived the code of the Allies and his tremendous capacity, ability, and energy were always devoted to the co-ordination of plan and detail that was absolutely essential to victory.

Montgomery is best described by himself in a letter he wrote to me shortly after the victory was won in Europe. He said:

Dear Ike.

Now that we have all signed in Berlin I suppose we shall soon begin to run our own affairs. I would like, before this happens, to say what a privilege and an honour it has been to serve under you. I owe much to your wise guidance and kindly forbearance. I know my own faults very well and I do not suppose I am an easy subordinate; I like to go my own way.

But you have kept me on the rails in difficult and stormy times, and have taught me much.

For all this I am very grateful. And I thank you for all you have done for me.

Your very devoted friend,
Monty.

In my reply I said, with complete truth:

Your own high place among military leaders of your country is firmly fixed, and it has never been easy for me to disagree with what I knew to be your real convictions. But it will always be a great privilege to bear evidence to the fact that whenever decision was made regardless of your personal opinion, your loyalty and efficiency in execution were to be counted upon with certainty.

Another interesting, if less pressing, discussion took place with Secretary Morgenthau. In a visit to our headquarters in early August 1944 he said that the rate of monetary exchange, to be eventually established in Germany, should be such as to avoid giving that country any advantage. I candidly told him that I had been far too busy to be specifically concerned with the future economy of Germany but that I had an able staff section working on the problem. This brought about a general conversation on the subject of Germany's future and I expressed myself roughly as follows.

"These things are for someone else to decide, but my personal opinion is that, following upon the conclusion of hostilities, there must be no room for doubt as to who won the war. Germany must be occupied. More than this, the German people must not be allowed to escape a sense of guilt, of complicity in the tragedy that has engulfed the world. Prominent Nazis, along with certain industrialists, must be tried and punished. Membership in the Gestapo and in the SS should be taken as prima facie evidence of guilt. The General Staff must be broken up, all its archives confiscated, and members suspected of complicity in starting the war or in any war crime should be tried. The German nation should be responsible for reparations to such countries as Belgium, Holland, France, Luxembourg, Norway and Russia. The warmaking power of the country should be eliminated. Possibly this could be done by strict controls on industries using heavy fabricating machinery or by the mere expedient of preventing any manufacture of airplanes. The Germans should be permitted and required to make their own living, and should not be supported by America. Therefore choking off natural resources would be folly."

I emphatically repudiated one suggestion I had heard that the Ruhr mines should be flooded. This seemed silly and criminal to me. Finally, I said that the military government of Germany should pass from military to civil hands as quickly as this could be accomplished.

These views were presented to everyone who queried me on the subject, both then and later. They were eventually placed before the President and the Secretary of State when they came to Potsdam in July 1945.

Chapter 16

PURSUIT AND THE BATTLE OF SUPPLY

DURING THE PERIOD OF THE BATTLE OF THE Beachhead the enemy kept his Fifteenth Army concentrated in the Calais region. He was convinced that we intended to launch an amphibious attack against that fortress stronghold and as a result stubbornly refused to use those forces to reinforce the Normandy garrison. We employed every possible ruse to confirm him in his misconception; General McNair, for instance, was in the European theatre so that we could refer to him, semi-publicly, as an army commander, although his army was a phantom only. His name was kept on the censored list, but we took care to see that, in the United Kingdom, the secret was an open one. Thus any Axis agent would feel certain that knowledge of his presence was important information, to be passed promptly to the Germans who, we hoped, would interpret his "army's" mission to be an assault against the Pas de Calais front.

Finally the enemy began to obtain a clearer view of the situation; we quickly knew this. Identification of hostile units on the front is one of the continuous objectives of all battlefield Intelligence activities. From this information we daily constructed, normally with remarkable accuracy, the "Enemy Order of Battle," which revealed in late July that the German had started the divisions of the Fifteenth Army across the Seine to join in the battle. They were too late. Every additional soldier who then came into the Normandy area was merely caught up in the catastrophe of defeat, without exercising any particular influence upon the battle. In that defeat were involved, also, a number of divisions that the enemy had been able to spare from the South of France, from Brittany, from Holland, and from Germany itself. When the total of these reinforcements had not proved equal to the task of stopping us, the enemy was momentarily helpless to present any continuous front against our advance.

When General Patton's Third Army Headquarters came into action on August 1 our ground organisation expanded to four armies. On the right was the U.S. Third Army under General Patton. Next to him the U.S. First Army under General Hodges. These two, forming the U.S. Twelfth Army Group, were under command of General Bradley. On the left was the British Twenty-first Army Group under General Montgomery. His group comprised the British Second Army under General Dempsey and the Canadian First Army under Lieutenant General Henry D. G. Crerar. The British air force supporting General Montgomery's army group was commanded by Air Marshal Coningham. General Bradley's army group was supported by the U.S. Ninth Air Force commanded by Major General Hoyt S. Vandenberg. Subordinate to General Vandenberg were Major General Otto R. Weyland, in charge of the Tactical Air Command supporting General Patton's Third Army, and Major General Elwood R. Quesada, who commanded the air units supporting Hodges' army.

In each of these armies and army groups the normal mission of the associated air forces was to carry out attacks requested by the respective ground commanders. However, all tactical air units were subordinate to Leigh-Mallory and consequently all, both American and British, could in emergency be employed as a mass against any target designated by SHAEF. A typical example of unified action was the work of the British air forces in helping to defeat the German attack against Mortain in Bradley's sector. Owing to this flexibility in command, the Tactical Air Forces were also available, when needed, to support the bombers, even when the bombers were proceeding to penetrations deep within Germany.

By the end of August the approximate strength of the Allied forces on the Continent was twenty American divisions, twelve British divisions, three Canadian divisions, one French, and one Polish division. There were no more British divisions available, but in the United Kingdom were an additional six American divisions, including three airborne. The operational strength of all available air forces was approximately 4035 heavy bombers, 1720 light, medium, and torpedo bombers, and 5000 fighters. Added to all this was the Troop Transport Command, which, counting both American and British formations, numbered more than 2000 transport planes.

To Be Continued

DO YOU KNOW YOUR HONG KONG?

Can you recognise where this picture was taken? The answer is in Page Seven.

ERP NATIONS REVEAL LONG-TERM PLAN FOR RECOVERY IN EUROPE

Paris, January 4.

The Marshall Plan countries have drafted plans for an estimated 30 per cent increase in industrial production by 1952-53 and a $4,000 million rise in food production.

The Council of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation disclosed this tonight in its first long-term report.

The Council warned that a very great effort and many sacrifices will be necessary.

Declaring that the achievement of the 10 national programmes is conditional on an increase of some 15 per cent output per man-hour, its report asserted: "The recovery of Western Europe since the war has been considerable, but the distance left to go is longer than the road already covered. The effort called for is a severe challenge, but a challenge to which the peoples of Europe must respond."

The report, adopted by the 19 Marshall aid nations, warns that the national programmes drawn up by several participating countries need to be revised and modified.

"It is not a statistical revision of the programme which is needed," the report said. "The statistics are only valuable as indications of the present national policies and the size of the problem.

"The modifications needed are changes in policy, import and export policy, investment and production policy, and financial and commercial policy."

Production-Targets

Commenting on production targets set in the programme, the report said that while they may be individually possible, it is doubtful whether they can all be achieved in so short a time as three and a half years.

Throughout the report, the need to control inflation is stressed.

In adopting the report, the 19 Marshall Plan nations reaffirm their intention to achieve a joint European Recovery Programme. The report is an interim one which will be submitted to the Economic Co-operation Administration in Washington.

The report declares that 1952 is only a step on the way to full economic stability. This does not mean that Western Europe is condemned to a long period of hardships and difficulties.

The national programmes taken together imply a recovery by 1952-53 of pre-war standards, but it will be more realistic to assume a slower, but nonetheless significant recovery, it said.

The increase in the world population and the rise in the standard of living in all continents has made the world's existing food production inadequate.

Price Increases

"The very high level of economic activity throughout the world and the depletion of the more easily accessible supplies have caused the prices of almost all raw materials to rise," the report declares.

"In consequence, the relative prices of almost all raw materials and food stuffs in comparison with manufactured goods has risen considerably."

The shortage of raw materials is a threat to the economic activity and well-being of Western Europe. "It is therefore essential that to the maximum possible extent the countries of Western Europe shall seek to secure by discussions with potential suppliers, by offers of long-term contracts and similar measures the development of new sources of supply of food and raw materials."

Illustrating the progress already made towards recovery, the report says industrial production in the OEEC countries as a whole recovered to the pre-war level by the second quarter of 1948.

In the main industrial countries other than Germany, it is 17 per cent higher.

In agriculture, progress has been slower but nonetheless striking. Agricultural production recovered after the serious setback of a bad 1947 harvest, but is still well below the pre-war level.

The Far East

In exports to the outside world, a remarkable recovery has occurred. By the first half of 1948, the total trade of the participating countries recovered to about 85 per cent of the 1938 level and exports to the outside world were about four-fifths of pre-war. National agricultural programmes show that the increase in production above pre-war is likely to be about 15 per cent.

The report states that the programmes appear to have over-estimated the probable availability of supplies.

The exports of most countries in the non-participating sterling area, for example India, Pakistan and Burma, were well below pre-war, and their recovery will be limited by the internal needs of rapidly growing populations and of industrialisation.

The programmes assume imports from the Middle East, the Far East and Spain more than twice as great as 1947 and rather greater than before the war.

"The prospects of imports on this scale are remote. The exporting capacity of China, Japan and other Far Eastern countries has been severely reduced since 1938, and it would be imprudent to count on a restoration to the pre-war level."

Over-Estimated

Referring to exports to the Middle East and the Far East, the report says 'The present conditions in Japan and China make any assessment of market prospects difficult. The 1938 imports from the United States were about one and three-quarter times those from OEEC countries, and this predominance may be expected to continue."

The report says the participating countries are planning a large expansion in exports to the non-participating sterling area to a level about two-thirds higher than in 1938. The possibility of achieving these goals will depend first on the total size of the import market in the non-participating sterling area.

"India's imports of certain manufactures will be limited by her policy of expanding local industries, although imports of capital equipment will be needed to build up some secondary industries.

"Burma's exports and hence her importing power are unlikely to recover to the pre-war level by 1952-53. No very large increase is therefore likely in the total imports of the non-participating sterling area."

It seems the national programme has over-estimated the possibilities of sales to the non-participating sterling area, at least at present prices.—Reuter.

Her Cold Was Just A Baby

Detroit, January 4.

Mrs. Rose Bennick says she has recovered from a "cold" but that she is still having trouble getting used to the idea that she is a mother.

Mrs. Bennick, 39, left her job as typist on Friday because of a "cold that settled in my back."

Hot packs applied by her husband Felix failed to help. Several hours later, she unexpectedly gave birth to a seven-pound daughter—her first child.

"I had no idea that I was going to have a baby," she said.

Her physician said her story was correct. The last time she visited the doctor's office was in May, when she complained of being nervous and overweight. The doctor said she mentioned no symptoms of pregnancy and no examination was made.

"The baby was a complete surprise to both of us," said Bennick. "I had to take care of things all by myself for about 45 minutes until the doctor got here."

Bennick stayed home from a machinist's job to care for his wife and the baby—hurriedly named Dorothy Elizabeth. "Mrs. Bennick and Dorothy are doing well," the doctor said.—United Press.

Science Helps Aussie Defence

Canberra, January 5.

Australia is preparing to extend her scientific research for defence.

New projects, in addition to rocket range and guided missiles research, are being undertaken, the Minister of Defence, John Dedman, told a news conference.

Discussing the recent visit here of the British scientist, Sir Henry Tizard, Mr. Dedman said an investigation has been going on for some time regarding new projects for Australia. No decision has been reached on the form of the new projects, he said.—Associated Press.

BABY PRINCE'S FIRST JOURNEY

London, January 4.

Baby Prince Charles of Edinburgh, born on November 14, will make his first journey tomorrow, when Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh take him from Buckingham Palace to Sandringham.

They will be joined on Saturday by the King and Queen.—Reuter.

Bobby's Life Not Happy One

Shanghai, January 6.

A policemen's life is an uncertain one in China.

Take the case of Inspector Peter Barten, Russian member of the Economic Police. He was responsible for most of the arrests of foreign businessmen in Shanghai during the 70-day reign of the economic czar, Major-General Chiang Ching-kuo, last summer.

Yesterday Barten was arrested by his own economic police. The charge was extortion in terms of outlawed American dollars.—Associated Press.

Opera Star In Suit For Paternity

New York, January 4.

The Italian tenor Ferruccio Tagliavini, now starring at the Metropolitan Opera House, has filed a petition asking for the dismissal of a paternity suit brought against him by Miss Mary Phillips, a 27-year-old American singer.

The New York State Supreme Court will hear the petition on January 17.

Miss Phillips alleged in her suit that Signor Tagliavini was the father of her daughter born on October 5, 1947.

Miss Phillips said they met in Philadelphia "and became enamoured of one another".

She alleged: "On several occasions Tagliavini acknowledged he was the father of the infant".

Tagliavini has asked the court to dismiss the case on the ground that "the plaintiff has no capacity to sue, since she is mentally incompetent."

Tagliavini is the husband of Pia Massinari, Lyric soprano at the Metropolitan Opera House.—Reuter.

No Signs Of Plans For War In Europe

Berlin, January 5.

What are the prospects of war in Europe? Much depends on one nation—the Soviet Union.

Nations become embroiled in war usually in two ways. The first is by planned aggressive wars, such as Hitler launched. The second is by blundering into a war through pursuing an aggressive policy too aggressively.

Aggressive war is launched invariably by nations where the power to declare a war rests in the hands of one or a small group of men who need not consult the people of the nation—namely, a dictatorship.

The Soviet Union is such a nation.

A second qualification leading to aggressive war is that the nation in question has embarked upon a policy of world or regional domination, or is determined to spread a political or religious creed which excludes all others.

The Soviet Union preaches such a creed in Communism.

A third qualification for the launching of an aggressive war is the conviction by those launching it that they will win it.

No Signs

The Russians believe in the eventual triumph of Communism over Capitalism. Politically, they believe they shall win in the long run.

Whether they believe this militarily is another and open question, only answerable by the Soviet General Staff.

Allied military sources have not discovered the slightest sign that the Soviet Union is planning an aggressive war in the immediate future.

To launch such an attack, it would be necessary to stockpile weapons and supplies in vast quantities across Europe. It would be necessary to bring into the Balkans, Poland and Eastern Germany large numbers of troops whose movement could not be masked.

No such movement has been reported. Although the Russians keep considerable numbers of troops and planes in Eastern Germany, there are not enough for offensive action.

Not Planning War

Under the circumstances, Allied intelligence sources believe that the Soviet Union is not contemplating offensive military action in Europe within the next six months at least.

It is taken for granted that neither Russia nor the West wants war. There are situations which might provide an incident leading to armed conflict.

The chief one is the Berlin blockade. But there are others, such as the Communist revolt in Greece.

If the Soviet Union should try to halt the air-lift to Berlin by using fighter craft and shooting down American planes, it would certainly bring war near.

If Soviet troops should appear in support of Markos in Greece, again it would be a grave threat to peace.

The Danger

The danger is that the Soviet Union might resort to these or similar acts through ignorance of American reactions.

It should be borne in mind that the Soviet Union fought large-scale actions against the Japanese for years along the Manchurian border without a formal war.

It will be a serious mistake on the Soviet's part if they decide that the United States or Britain would tolerate similar actions without war.

The danger remains that the Soviets may make the same gigantic blunder Hitler did in always estimating that the West was decadent and would never fight.—Associated Press.

Tornadoes Ravage Southern U.S.

Warren, Arkansas, January 4.

Tornadoes which ravaged this small town of 7,500 people yesterday and bore down on El Dorado, 40 miles away, and parts of Northern Louisiana, killed 52 people, injured about 360 and left a trail of devastation.

The tornado, which struck Warren late yesterday afternoon, lasted only 15 minutes, but killed 46 and injured nearly 300.

Many bodies were cut to ribbons by falling or flying timber and debris.

So far only 27 have been identified.

The Mayor, Jim Hurley, said the damage was at least $1,000,000.

All through the night dazed survivors stumbled through the ruins of a 20-block industrial and residential area, some in search of relatives.

Doctors and nurses from nearby communities helped local medical officers, working through the darkness, rain and hail by lamp and candle-light to treat the stream of injured.

At dawn today, troops and police began searching for bodies while convicts from the local gaol cleared the debris.

The Red Cross and the Armed Forces sent mobile kitchens and first-aid stations.

A worker at the Bradley lumber mill said that the storm hurled huge logs through the air like toothpicks.—Reuter.

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The photo shows the upper structure of the entrance to the Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank, N.V., Chung Tin Building, at the corner of Icehouse Street and Des Voeux Road, Central.

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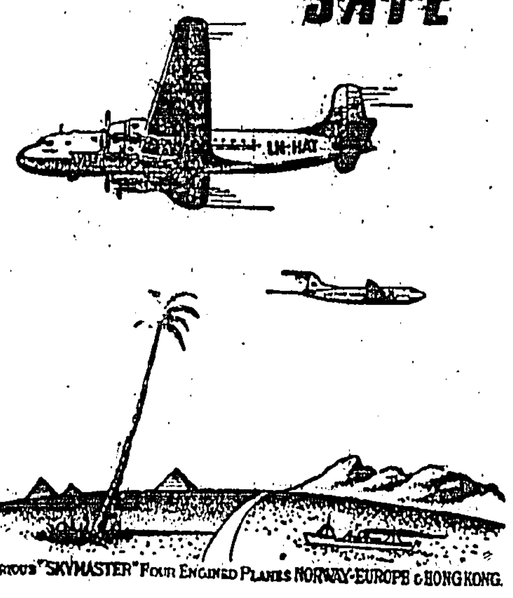

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Wave Of Violence By London Thugs

London, January 4.

There has been a sudden and alarming increase in crimes of violence in London.

Senior officers of the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard today discussed fresh steps to catch the thugs who are making streets and homes unsafe.

Fifteen people have been attacked in London since Christmas Eve. Three were murdered. Others have been so seriously injured that they have had to be taken to hospital.

Three people were attacked with knives in their homes.

A young mother of twins was found battered to death on a London bombed site three weeks ago.

A former sailor was found strangled with his own tie at St. Albans, a country town 24 miles North of London, after attending a children's party with his daughter.

A cartoonist, Harry Michaelson, was battered to death in his flat in London's fashionable West End.

A watchman, aged 69, was killed in his hut on an arterial road leading Northward out of London. His watch was missing.

Hooliganism among young people in London suburbs seriously concerns police chiefs whose problems are increased by an acute shortage of recruits to the force.

London alone needs 5,000 more policemen.—Reuter.

THEY DRANK THE WRONG BRAND

Glasgow, January 4.

Six Glasgow people have now died and 12 are seriously ill in hospital, two being in a critical condition, following a party last night.

Something they drank is suspected as the cause.—Reuter.

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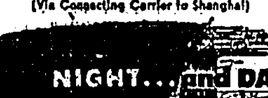

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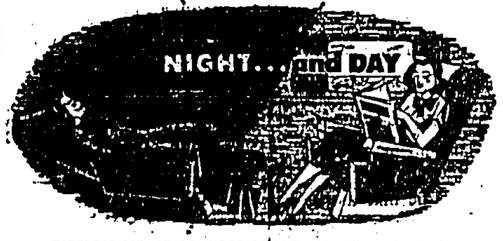

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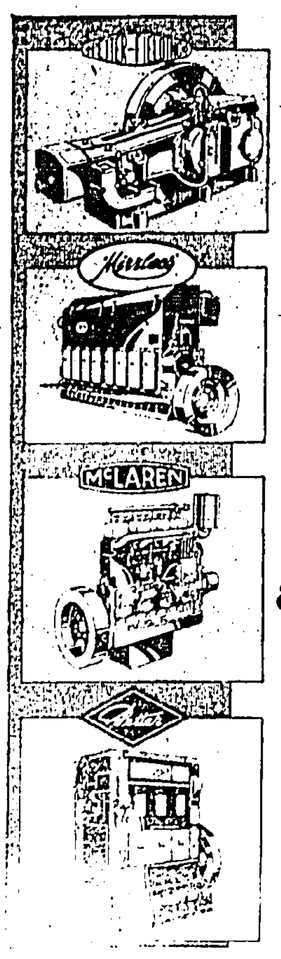

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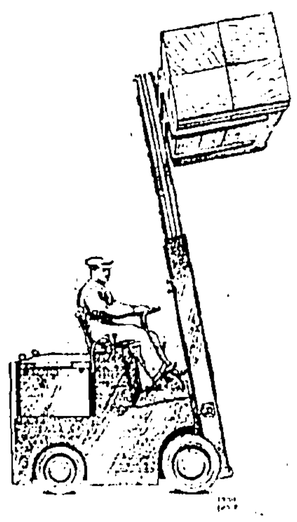

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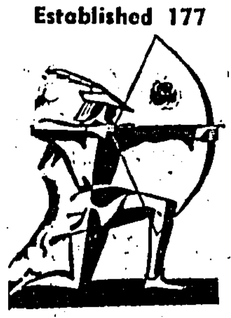

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ENGINEERING PAGE

WESTERN UNION BRINGS ADDED POWER TO EUROPEAN NATIONS

By G. R. PETERSON

Closer co-operation between the European nations through Western Union offers substantial, though not spectacular, possibilities for a more economic exploitation of the remaining undeveloped power resources of Western Europe; and for a more economic use of those already developed.

It must not be thought from this, however, that there has previously been a lack of international co-operation in the supply of electricity. Such is far from the case.

There are many locally important schemes for supplying electricity from one country to another; there are also international agreements for the common development of the water power resources of rivers and watersheds forming international frontiers.

Associations such as the World Power Conference, the Conference Internationale des Grands Reseaux Electriques, and the Union Internationale des Producteurs et Distributeurs d'Energie Electrique, have for many years existed to encourage the exchange between nations of technical progress and ideas. Since World War II an even closer co-operation has been established, and the detailed technical and economic problems connected with the best development and use of European power resources is under investigation by the Power Committee of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and by the Power Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe—the latter having now taken over the work begun after the war by the Public Utilities Panel.

The main sources of energy from which electricity is produced in Europe are the coalfields and the water power of the mountains and rivers, although oil, natural gas, industry gas, and other sources of energy are also locally important. Some countries such as Switzerland, rely almost entirely on water power. Some, such as the United Kingdom, rely almost entirely on coal. Others, such as France, use both. The electricity requirements of Western Europe are increasing, and further exploitation of these energy resources is proceeding.

Planned Development

But these resources are of varying economic merit and are scattered throughout Europe. It is evident, therefore, that a planned development of European energy resources as a whole by the co-operation of the European nations must be more economic than development by separate national schemes, each perforce relying on what resources exist within its frontiers. It will, of course, be realised that the comparatively high cost of transmitting electricity will, in most cases, still make it cheaper to supply the greater part of the electricity requirements of each country from the exploitation of its own local resources.

On the other hand, particularly in frontier areas, there will be cases where the most economic source of supply will be in a neighbouring country. This will be especially likely where the neighbouring country possesses large water power resources or low grade coal deposits. It is particularly in the planned development, on a European scale, of such resources which (unlike high grade coal) cannot economically be transported that there is the possibility of substantial benefit through Western Union.

But it is evidently just as important to make the most economic use of existing electricity generating plant as it is to plan the most economic exploitation of resources as yet undeveloped. In the countries of Western Europe electricity was first supplied by a large number of isolated generating stations, each with its local distribution system. With improvements in the technique of transmitting electricity over high voltage lines, however, it was found that substantial economies could be obtained by connecting these stations by a network, or "grid," of such lines; in some cases, as in Britain, the grid covers practically the whole country, while in other cases there are a number of regional grids.

The principal economic advantages which are obtained by forming these grids are as follows:—

(1) Less spare generating plant is needed. Since electricity cannot be stored, except in small quantities, it is necessary to provide sufficient generating plant to allow for breakdowns. In an isolated generating station this means that the spare plant capacity must not be less than the capacity of the largest item of plant in the station. But if a number of stations are linked by a grid, this can be used to make good a breakdown in one station by power supplied from the spare plant in one or more of the other stations; in these conditions it is obvious that much less spare plant is required. The capital saving from this reduction in spare plant is often more than sufficient to pay for the whole cost of the grid required.

(2) Less total generating plant is needed. The demand for electricity varies throughout the day and year according to local habits, climate and industries, and may reach a maximum at different times in different places. By connecting a group of generating stations advantage can be taken of this diversity to provide only sufficient plant to meet the maximum demand of the system as a whole; and this may be appreciably less than the aggregate of the individual maximum demands of the distribution networks concerned.

(3) Lower total production costs are possible. At most times of the year there is available more generating plant capacity than is needed to meet the demand for electricity. If the generating stations are operated independently, then at such times the output of each must be reduced. On the other hand, if the stations are connected by a grid then the total reduction in output required can be made at the less economical stations, and power can be supplied to them over the grid from the more economical stations, at which generation can be concentrated.

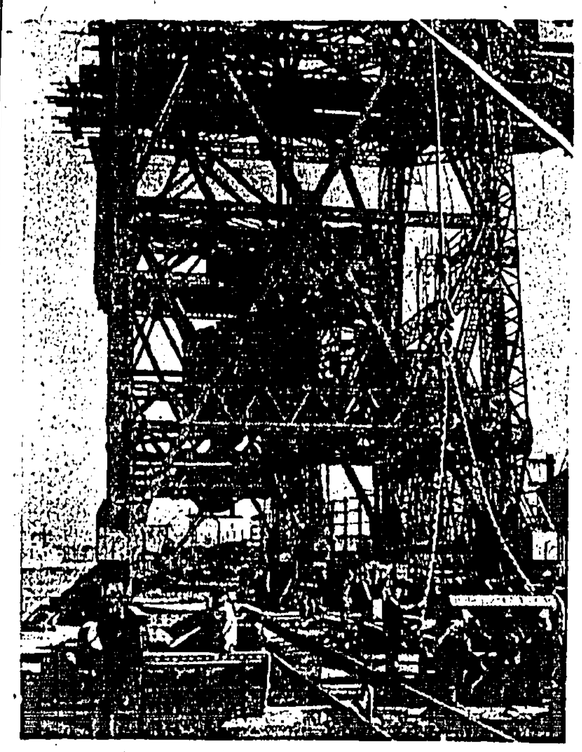
Grid Operation

The economic advantages of grid operation, which have been achieved in many of the individual countries of Europe, can also be gained in Europe as a whole. It is true that the interconnection of large systems does not yield the same advantage in reduction of spare plant as does the interconnection of individual stations; although some reduction may be possible, particularly in the case of the smaller networks and in frontier areas. On the other hand, there may be even greater advantages to be gained in Europe as a whole than in individual countries by the concentration of generation in low cost stations, particularly those using low grade coal and cheap water power.

It is also probable that the diversity in the times of maximum demand for electricity is greater as between the European nations than as between the distribution networks within individual countries. Considerable differences exist between climates, habits and industrial practices of the European countries and, because of variations in longitude, there is even some difference in the times when electric lighting is required.

The idea that the economic advantages which individual countries have gained by grid operation could also be obtained by Europe as a whole is not novel. There have been many schemes for European grids and much detailed work on this problem is at present being done by the Power Committees of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.

The United Kingdom is assisting in the work of these committees, and if the technical problems of transmitting power across the Channel for the present prevent a direct participation in the electricity supply systems of Europe, the United Kingdom can nevertheless give valuable assistance by the supply of electrical plant and high grade coal, which will release lower grade coals in Europe for power generation.



Nearing completion on Tees-side is the new ore-unloading plant of the Dorman Long Company. Built to handle economically imported ore rich in iron content, it will serve the existing Cleveland and Redcar steelworks as well as the Lackenby plant, now under construction.

Historic Building To Be Preserved

British engineers have just completed the first stage of a unique architectural feat in the heart of London. A building of great historic interest is being lowered intact to a depth of 20 feet in Whitehall. Above it will then be built 270,000 square feet of Government offices.

The offices will occupy part of a site on which King Henry VIII's Whitehall Palace originally stood. It is a section of this palace which is being bodily removed and lowered. The object is to preserve intact the crypt dating back to the 16th Century known as the King's wine cellar.

Relatively modern buildings have frequently been moved bodily in the United States. But this is probably the first time that a structure so valuable and of such antiquity has been dealt with in this way. Experts consider that it is also the first occasion on which a structure has been moved both horizontally and vertically.

The cellar has now been lifted clear of its original site and moved intact to one side. The second stage, will be to sink it 25 feet and then restore it to its original position on this lower level. A ten-storey Government building will then be constructed above it.

The construction weighs nearly 800 tons and measures about 70 feet by 30 feet. Before being moved it was underpinned with girders of steel and concrete as well as reinforced internally. This has enabled it to bear the strain of being shifted to a distance of 70 feet on steel rollers.

It will require five days of careful handling to lower it the required 20 feet. This will be done one eighth of an inch at a time, and 186 sixteen-ton jacks are to be used.

This cellar is considered to be rivalled only by the great wine cellar in the Palace of Hampton Court. Brick frames which carried barrels are still to be seen. It is connected by a lobby directly with the Great Hall used by King Henry VIII and Cardinal Wolsey.

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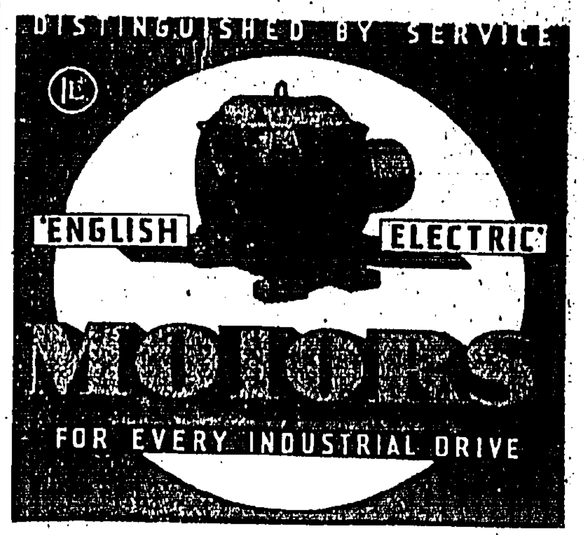

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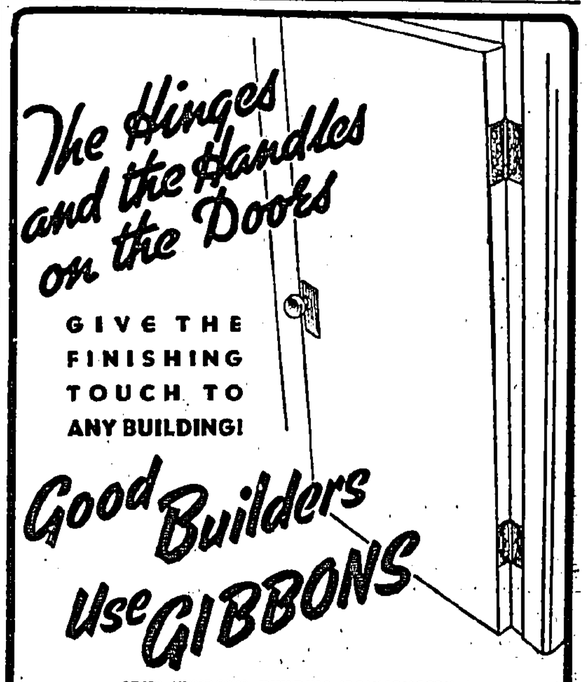

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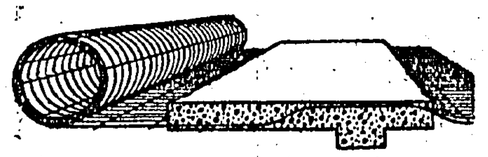

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JAPAN REPARATIONS SETTLEMENT IN 1949

Washington, January 5.

General Frank McCoy, Chairman of the Far Eastern Commission, believes a settlement of Japanese reparations may be expected this year, according to Commission officials today.

He thinks a settlement will be reached in spite of the lack of agreement in the Commission.

Officials of the Commission disclosed this in reply to questions on the Commission's failure to reach a decision on the shares of Japanese reparations that claimants will receive, disclosed in the Commission's annual report.

Reparations have been under consideration by the Commission almost since its establishment in February, 1946.

Despite the Chairman's opinion, it is understood that little progress has been made in deciding either what shares the 10 claimant nations shall receive, or the volume of reparations that shall be available for distribution.

Indeed, the claimant nations have adhered so adamantly to the demands that they have made exceeding the total available that the United States may be called upon to arbitrate unilaterally, as it is legally empowered to do under the basic Potsdam occupation policy.

Some Doubt

The United States itself has relinquished all claims to Japanese reparations

There is known to be doubt in some quarters that there will be any further industrial reparations available beyond the interim distribution to The Netherlands East Indies, the United Kingdom, the Philippines and China, which have already been largely completed.

Under this interim plan—to meet the urgent needs of the recipient nations—19,000 machine tools were made available to the four nations, half going to China and half divided among the other three.

The American assessment of the economic situation in the Far East indicates that Japan cannot look to an early attainment of the economic stability it enjoyed prior to the war.

U.S. Pessimism

As one official expressed it: "There is pessimism in the United States concerning the easy attainment of economic stability in Japan and of the country reaching a self-supporting condition expected of it in the period immediately following the surrender when it was hoped there would be a greater stability throughout the Far East."

Under these circumstances, Far Eastern Commission officials are unwilling to even estimate what will be finally available as industrial reparations.

At the present time, Japanese production has reached approximately 65 per cent of the 1930-34 level—the only point in the reparations structure upon which the Commission has been able to agree.—Reuter.

Russian Accusation In Tokyo

Tokyo, January 5.

The Soviet Union today accused the United States of using the Japanese police force to provide the nucleus of a new Japanese army.

The accusation was made at a meeting of the Allied Council for Japan by Lieutenant-General Derevyanko, Soviet member of the Council.

Mr. William Sebald, United States member and Chairman of the Council, replying hotly to the Soviet allegations, said that he was surprised that General Derevyanko, a Russian army officer with many years' experience, should make such a statement.

It appeared obvious that no army could be built around the framework of a civil police force of the type in Japan.

The British Commonwealth and Chinese members said they were reassured to learn from their American colleague that General MacArthur's recommendations to the Japanese Government with relation to the police force were being implemented honestly.

They warned that full caution should be exercised in future to prevent the development of the Japanese police force as the nucleus of any army.

"At present, I can see no alarm," the British Commonwealth member said. "We should, however, remain alert lest the police force should become the breeding ground of authoritarian control."—Reuter.

Heavy Snow In British Isles

Derby, January 4.

After further heavy snowfalls in the South Peak districts of Derbyshire today, men dressed like Eskimos and equipped with snow ploughs are struggling to keep roads open and to prevent high lying villages and hamlets from being completely isolated.

This afternoon snow blocks and icy roads were reported from Scotland, North West and Western England and Wales.—Reuter.

Woman In Tientsin Excitement

Tientsin, January 5.

Two Korean passengers, one of them Miss D. Edward Dixon, an American Methodist missionary, landed here yesterday from a Civil Air Transport C-46 plane at the Tientsin Race Course emergency airfield amid shells from Communist light artillery.

According to observers who witnessed the incident, just about then a Chinse Air Force observation plane came down and after hopping along the runway, swerved and ended up in an adjoining creek.

With Communist shells exploding fairly close, everybody on the emergency airport was running for cover but several persons from the CAT plane ran to assist the pilot of the Chinese Air Force Plane.

Meanwhile, the plane, with mail bags still on board, spun round and round several times and with the engine warmed up proceeded along the former polo ground in the centre of the Race Course and took off back to Tsingtao.—Reuter.

Communists Denounce War Trials

Shanghai, January 4.

The Chinese Communist radio today quoted a New China News Agency denunciation of the release of 19 important Japanese war criminals by General MacArthur.

The radio said that the release is an outrage on nations which suffered the depredations of Japanese fascism, especially the Chinese nation, which suffered most.

The broadcast is one of the rare occasions that the Reds have ever held similar views with the Nationalist on any subject.

It added: "The American imperialists always tried to screen and protect Japanese war criminals, disregarding the just public opinion of the Soviet Union and other Allied nations.

"The blood of millions of Chinese cannot be unavenged, and the treatment of the Japanese criminals will be regarded as illegal and invalid by the Chinese people."United Press.

STRONG SHOCKS

San Salvador, January 5.

Strong earth shocks were felt here at 7 p.m. last night and again at midnight. There was no immediate report of damage or casualties.—Associated Press.

Conversion Loan By Australia

London, January 4.

A new Australian conversion loan was announced in London today by Mr. J. A. Beasley, High Commissioner for Australia.

He told a press conference that it would be called "Government of the Commonwealth of Australia three per cent Registered Stock, 1972-73" and would be issued at par.

It would be redeemed on April 1, 1974 or at the option of the Government on or after April 1, 1972.

Holders of the following stocks, for which notices of redemption were posted today, are being offered conversion into the new loan;

New South Wales four per cent inscribed stock 1942 to 62.

Western Australia four per cent inscribed stock 1942-62.

Western Australia 3-3/4 per cent inscribed stock 1940-60.

New stock to the full amount of the maturing loans, namely £17,988,187, is being offered in conversion, but to the extent that applications for conversion fall short of the amount offered, it is the intention of the Commonwealth Government to repatriate up to £5 million of the loans to be redeemed.

New Capital

Any over £5 million will be taken up in the new three per cent stock for cash by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Mr. Beasley told his press conference that the outstanding Australian loans in London had been reduced since 1939 by £70 million and that the sterling balance in London was now £240 million.

The prospects of the wheat and wool crops in Australia were good and prices for wool had reached the highest level yet known in the history of the industry.

Mr. Beasley added that in the three years 1945 to 1948 a total of £145 million new capital for Australian industry was either planned or issued.—Reuter.

British Unions To Withdraw

London, January 4.

The British Trades Union Congress, representing 7,500,000 trade unionists, is expected by informed observers in London to withdraw from the World Federation of Trades Unions before the end of this month.

The British President of the WFTU Arthur Deakin, would not confirm this tonight but he told Reuter that the TUC would act on the basis of the decision, taken at the WFTU Executive meeting in Paris between January 17 and 21, rather than wait for a full plenary session of the organisation.

It seems probable that the British decision will be taken when the General Council meets in London during the last week in January to consider the report of its delegates to the Paris Meeting.

Mr. Deakin was unwilling to anticipate the WFTU Executive decision by suggesting that British withdrawal was now inevitable.

He said however, that all the evidence showed that Russia and Eastern Europe are unlikely to agree to suspend federation activities.

Mr. Deakin indicated that the British leaders do not necessarily have in mind indefinite suspension.—Reuter.

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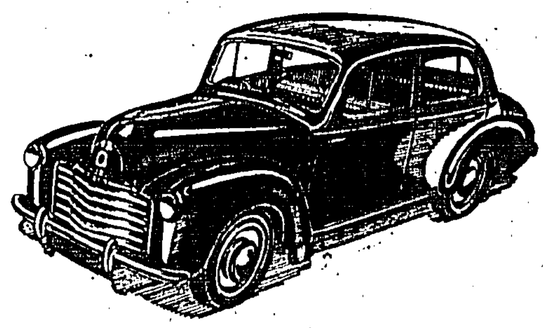

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Philippines To Accept Refugees

Washington, January 5.

The Philippine Government yesterday advised the Washington office of the International Refugee Organisation that the Philippines is willing to provide temporary haven for displaced persons.

The decision was sent to Walter Wood, Washington IRO chief, after the Philippine Cabinet decision on a request of the IRO that the Islands offer temporary haven for stateless foreigners in Shanghai, seeking to flee before Communist advances in China.

The Philippines are willing to provide haven in Guian, Samar Island, for 6,000 persons up to four months.

The Philippine offer also has been sent to IRO headquarters at Geneva. Its acceptance is expected soon.

Mr. Wood expressed gratification for the offer, adding that the Philippines is the only nation in the Pacific area thus far undertaking to assist displaced persons in that area.

The Philippine Foreign Office said entry of these persons will be subject to existing regulations governing the entry of aliens into the Philippines.

Application of this provision to the island offer is not explained, but the opinion is expressed that any person coming under the IRO programme will be accepted.

The offer said the Guian Area possesses roads, electric lights, water and port facilities, but no habitable quarters at present.

The Philippines suggested the IRO ask the United States for tents, quonset huts and other essentials for habitation.

The Islands also specified that the IRO bear all expenses connected with the project, including moving the refugees to a permanent area within four months after their arrival in the Islands.—Associated Press.

Western Union To Meet In London

London, January 4.

The Consultative Council of the Western Union, composed of the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and the Benelux nations, will hold its fourth periodic meeting in London on January 26.

The Council will receive a report from the Committe for European Unity, which it appointed after its last meeting in Paris last October. The European Unity Committee, which adjourned before Christmas, is due to resume work next Thursday.

Yesterday, Britain asked for a postponement of this meeting to give Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, more time to study the various proposals under discussion for setting up a European Assembly or a European Council aimed at closer political co-ordination between member States.

No date for renewed meetings in Paris has yet been announced but observers here believe that the Committee will in any case report its findings to the London meeting of the Foreign Ministers at the Consultative Council of the Western Union.

The Council is also expected to review the negotiations now in progress between the Western Union, the United States and Canada for an Atlantic Union in Washington.

Under its terms of reference, the Consultative Council, at each of its meetings, receives reports from its military, economic and financial, and cultural and social experts.

Progress of the organisation of the five-power military planning organisation under Field Marshal Lord Montgomery will form the subject of a special report.—Reuter.

TUC CHAIRMAN FOR AUSTRIA

London, January 4.

Mr. Will Lawther, Chairman of the Trades Union Congress and President of the National Union of Mineworkers, will leave London tomorrow by air for Vienna, where he will address the Austrian TUC and discuss the present problems of Austria's miners.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND SEOUL REGIME

London, January 5.

Britain has decided to recognise the American-sponsored Seoul Government as the ruler of divided Korea.

Recognition is to be announced within the next fortnight.

The United States recognised the Seoul authority over the week-end.

Korea was divided into Northern and Southern segments after the Japanese surrender. Russian troops moved in to occupy the Northern part of the country and American troops went into the South under terms of the armistice agreement.

A Russian-sponsored Government which claims it represents the whole country is in existence in the North.—Associated Press.

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Heavy Programme At Lake Success

Lake Success, January 5.

A heavy work programme for the United Nations Security Council was arranged yesterday at a closed meeting between General A. G. L. McNaughton and the Secretary-General, Trygve Lie.

General McNaughton, President of the Council, and the UN Secretary-General met as the UN resumed operations here.

Informed sources said the worksheet of the Council meetings for the next few days was arranged. The top subjects were said to be Palestine, Indonesia and Hyderabad.

The U.N. is expected to announce today definite dates for Security Council meetings.

Secretariat officials from Mr. Trygve Lie on down the line were at their desks after the Christmas and New Year holidays.

Officials spent most of the day catching up on back paper work.

Mr. Lie held a news conference this morning, resuming his custom of having weekly meetings with newsmen.

While the delegates were preparing for Security Council sessions here, two key figures in the Palestine situation were enroute to Lake Success.

They were Brigadier General William E. Riley, UN Chief of Staff to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting UN mediator for Palestine, and Aubrey Eban, Israeli representative to the UN.

Assembly Meeting

Various organs of the UN will begin meetings soon. The Trusteeship Council is to begin meetings on February 7.

The General Assembly is to meet again on April 10 to complete work left unfinished in Paris.

A UN spokesman said one of the questions General Riley is expected to discuss is how much of the present truce machinery in Palestine will be taken over by the new Conciliation Commission.

Informed quarters said Dr. Bunche may ask the Security Council to transfer all the truce supervisory functions of the mediator to the Commission immediately.

The spokesman said the UN still had received no reply from Israeli to the Security Council's latest cease fire order on the Negev fighting.

It was officially announced, however, that the Egyptian Government has agreed to accept the cease fire subject to compliance by the Israeli Government.—Associated Press.

Dutch Sentence Americans

Singapore, January 4.

Three Americans arrested for gun running near Airabu island, North East of Singapore, on September 14 were convicted today by a Dutch court at Tandjong Pinang and sentenced to prison terms.

The principal accused, Albert Onsott of California, was sentenced to four years. Connie Seigrist of Oklahoma was sentenced to three years and Wilma Hallam of Portland, Oregon, got one and a half years.

The Catalina flying boat used to transport 40 cases of arms and ammunition was confiscated. A Briton was arrested in the same case and is to be tried on January 6.—United Press.

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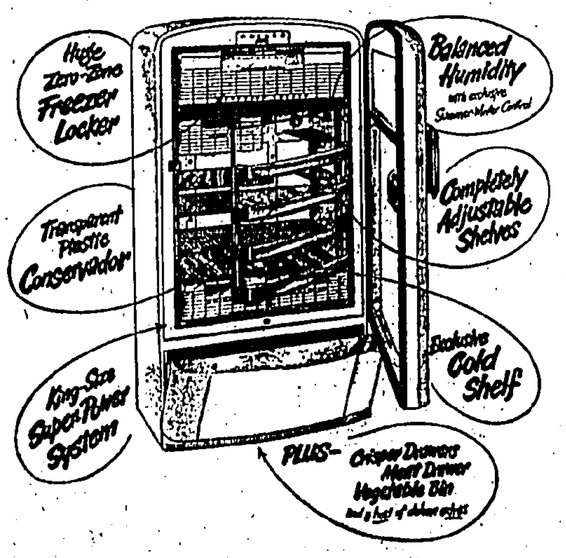

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WHITEHALL CONFIDENT ON EGYPTIAN CRISIS

London, January 4.

Whitehall quarters are convinced that Egypt will not invoke the Anglo-Egyptian treaty in case of a Jewish invasion into Egyptian territory.

British Middle East experts believe Egypt will be careful to avoid implied recognition of a treaty whose validity Egyptian public opinion has repeatedly challenged in the past three years.

If Egypt invokes the treaty, she will greatly jeopardise her position in any future negotiations aiming at treaty revision.

Whitehall quarters do not exclude the possibility of Egypt asking for British aid, particularly in the form of armament supplies, without referring to the treaty, whose Article 6 clearly stipulates that Britain must come to Egypt's help if the latter is attacked by a third power.

A Foreign Office spokesman refused to say whether an Egyptian appeal for help had been made so far. The news black-out on all implications of the Palestine situation is still continuing and will be maintained for at least the next 24 hours.

Postponement of Recognition

British official sources have not yet committed themselves to stating whether Jewish violation of Egyptian territory actually has taken place.

There is considerable confidence in London that the American representations to the Tel-Aviv government will prevent more dramatic developments in the Jewish-Egyptian border area and that the present incident can be closed.

An important after-effect of what official circles describe as the very confused situation in the border zone may be, however, that Britain's de facto recognition of Israel may be indefinitely postponed. Diplomatic quarters believe recognition was within reach at some stage last month.—United Press.

KING ABDULLAH IN DANGER?

New York, January 4.

The military analyst, George Fielding Eliot, writing in the New York Post today, said he had learned of rumours, current since Premier Nokrashy's assassination, that a fanatic inspired by the Moslem Brotherhood might attempt to kill King Abdullah of Transjordan.—United Press.

Arab League Unity Safe

Amman, January 4.

The unity of the Arab League is safe, in the opinion of the Yemenite delegation which came here to try to resolve any differences among the Arab States.

After an interview with King Abdullah today, the delegation spokesman said: "King Abdullah agreed to putting the whole question before the Arab League Political Committee which assembles in the next few days.

"Abdullah's opinion was and still is that the Palestinians have the right of self-determination." — United Press.

Malan Dissolves Native Council

Pretoria, January 4.

Dr. W. J. G. Mears, Secretary for Native Affairs, refuses to elaborate his statement that the Government has decided to abolish the Native Representative Council.

The Council is a central statutory advisory body appointed by the Government.

Professor Z.K. Matthews, one of the councillors, says the statement by Dr. Mears, who is also chairman of the Council, has presented a number of difficulties.

"We do not know really whether this is a statement of policy by the Government or merely an address by our chairman," he added. The Council, meeting again tomorrow, wants time to consider the Government's message and make a considered reply.

In his statement today, Dr. Mears said the present government, like the previous one, was unable to comply with the Council's demand for the abolition of all discriminatory legislation affecting non-Europeans.

While this statement might result in a decision by the Council to suspend operations, he trusted that it would not mean the end of collaboration between native peoples and the Government.

Dr. Mears said the Native Representation Council had been an experiment which failed, and it was now the Government's duty to find another and more effective connecting link with the native peoples.

Having heard this statement, it was now for the Council to decide whether it wished to carry on with its normal preceding duty imposed upon it by the Native Representation Act, he added.

Dr. Mears said that in August 1946 the Council had adopted a resolution deprecating the Government's post-war continuation of their policy of Fascism and calling upon the Government forthwith to abolish all discriminatory legislation affecting non-Europeans in this country.—Reuter.

JEWS ALLEGE

"BRITAIN PREPARING FOR WAR ON ISRAEL"

Tel Aviv, January 4.

An Israeli official spokesman tonight declared that Britain is preparing for more armed aggression in Israel.

He said British troops are on their way to the Transjordan port of Aqaba and to the Palestine-Egyptian frontier.

Usually reliable sources here confirm that the United States had approached Israeli on British complaints of Israeli incursion into Egyptian territory.

No details are given of the move, reported in some quarters to have been a warning that the United States recognition of Israel might be endangered.

The reports followed a visit by the United States Minister, Professor James MacDonald, on Sunday to Mr. David Ben Gurion, the Israeli Prime Minister, and Mr. Moshe Shertok, the Foreign Minister.

The Israeli leaders are reported to have assured Professor MacDonald that there is no intention of invading Egypt or seizing any Egyptian territory.

According to American sources close to the United States Minister here, the American State Department has delivered a verbal note to the Israeli Government saying that if Israel continues her policy of aggression, the United States will no longer be able to support Israel.

In Haifa, the British Consul-General there, Mr. Cyril Marriot, declared today: "Britain has no intention of waging war with Israel."

He was commenting on a statement by the Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman who said, according to Jewish press reports:

"I do not know whether the British military and diplomatic activities such as the flying of British planes over Israeli positions and the battle areas of the Negev and the invocation of the British-Egyptian treaty, suggest the imminence of an Anglo-Israeli war."

Mr. Marriot said: "In the case of the latest military development with Egypt, we have applied to the United States, asking them to exercise their influence with Israel because we have a responsibility under the Anglo-Egyptian treaty and we think the United States is the power whose word is most appreciated in Israel.

"In doing this Britain has avoided turning the matter into a cause of direct dispute between her and Israel and causing further complications."

Exaggerated

Mr. Marriot added: "I think press reports on both sides exaggerated matters, creating a tense and regrettable atmosphere."

He continued: "I do not pretend that the situation between the two countries is normal, but while waiting for normalisation both sides can help to soften the atmosphere."

Mr. Marriot said he had a long talk on very friendly terms with representatives of the Israeli authorities. He added that the opening of a British consulate at Tel Aviv is not expected before recognition of the Israeli Government by Britain.

The Israeli Government has assured the United States that all Israeli forces have been recalled from Egyptian soil, the State Department in Washington said today.

The State Department added that the assurance was given after the United States representative in Tel Aviv over the week-end drew attention to the fact that Britain and Egypt are linked by a mutual defence pact.

Egypt Warned

Mr. Michael McDermott, the State Department spokesman, said the American action was taken after the British Ambassador, Sir Oliver Franks, told the acting Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Lovett, on Thursday that if the Israeli forces did not withdraw from Egyptian territory the British Government would have to consider its position under its 1936 treaty of alliance with Egypt.

Mr. McDermott said the United States Embassy in Cairo had also been instructed to warn the Egyptian Government that such incidents as the recent naval and aerial attacks in Palestine can only result in further extending the hostilities.

He added that the United States representation in Tel Aviv, made in the most friendly interest, had resulted in assurances by the Provisional Israeli Government that Israeli forces entered Egyptian territory purely in the chase of military operations and not with the intention of occupying Egyptian territory. — Reuter.

Southern Palestine Offensive

Cairo, January 4.

The Jews opened up attacks all along the front in Southern Palestine at midnight yesterday and fighting continues, an Egyptian War Ministry spokesman said tonight.

He said the Jewish offensive is directed against Egyptian advanced positions in the direction of Rafah, close to the Egyptian frontier.

The spokesman added that the Egyptian land forces had halted the Jewish push and that Egyptian aircraft destroyed most of 45 Jewish armoured cars moving forward to attack positions.

According to a Defence Ministry communique issued in Baghdad tonight, Iraqi units in Palestine have forced Israeli troops to retreat after inflicting heavy casualties in a battle still raging about three miles North West of Galgilya.

"The fighting is now developing in favour of our forces," the communique said.

The Iraqi troops drove back heavy Israeli attacks, supported by heavy artillery bombardment and machine-gun fire, it added.—Reuter.

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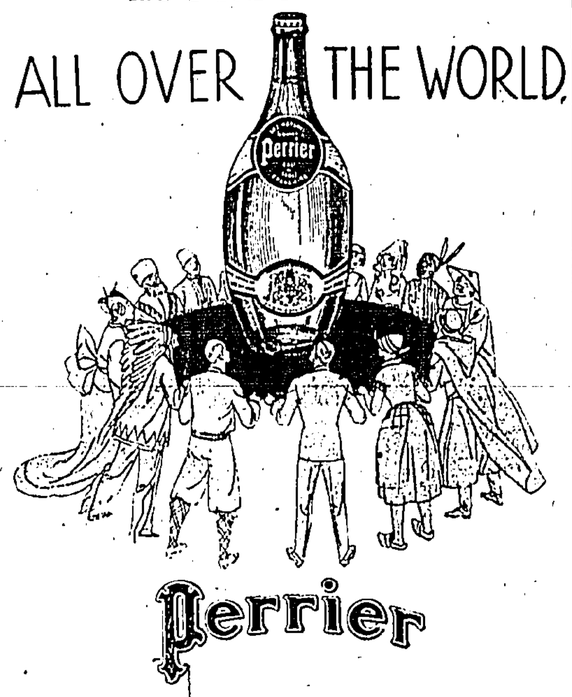

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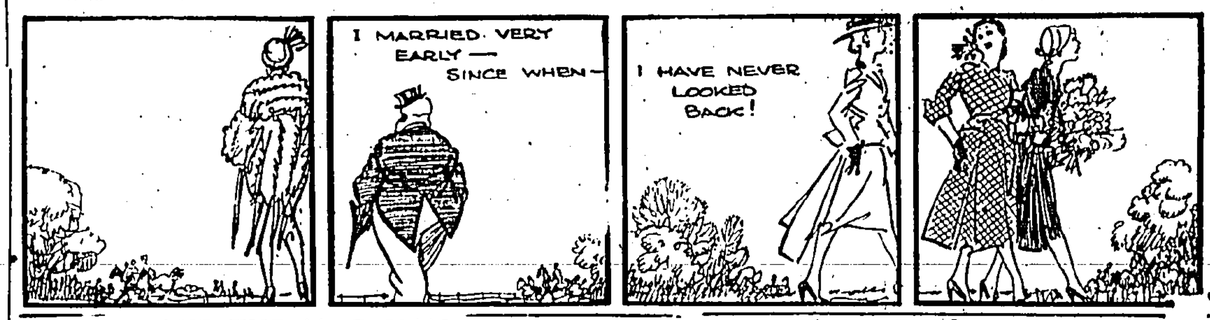

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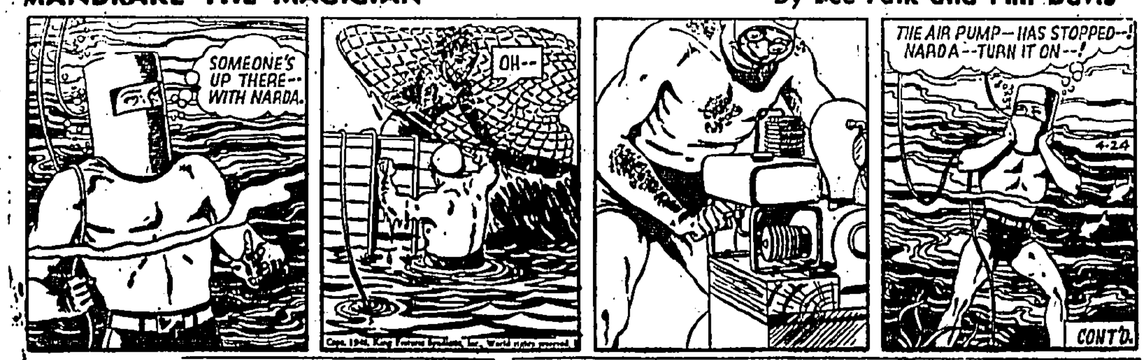

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HEINRICH JESSEN"	Swatow Amoy & Foochow	10th Jan.
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PAKISTAN CALLS FOR UN ACTION ON INDONESIA

Lake Success, January 5.

Pakistan yesterday called on the Security Council to order the immediate withdrawal of 'Dutch resumption of fighting in Indonesia. recent resumption of fighting in Indonesia.

In a cable signed by the Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, the Pakistan Government also demanded that the Council order the release of Indonesian Republican leaders held by the Dutch.

These two steps, the cable said, constitute the minimum action needed to vindicate the authority of the UN and bring back some portion at least of its lost prestige.

"The only basis of a peaceful settlement in Indonesia is by way of negotiations between free and equal parties," Sir Zafrullah Khan said.

"The alternative would be a bitter struggle ending sooner or later in complete severance of relations between the Dutch and Indonesian peoples, leaving behind a legacy of hatred and enmity.

"Such a prospect must be viewed as a grave threat to the restoration of peace in South East Asia and the maintenance of international peace."

Asia Shocked

Zafrullah Khan said the previous Security Council order for a cease fire in Indonesia would not have been sufficient even if the order had been carried out by the Dutch.

"Dutch action in Indonesia," he said, "has shocked and distressed all the people of South East Asia.

"The failure of the Security Council to enforce effective remedial measures has occasioned deep disappointment bordering almost upon despair that the United Nations would ever be able to handle any threat to international peace effectively, more particularly if it involved aggression by a Western nation against an Eastern nation."—Associated Press.

Photostat "Proof" Of Charges

Budapest, January 4.

The Hungarian Foreign Minister today issued to correspondents what were alleged to be photostatic copies of letters passed between Cardinal Mindszenty, the arrested Hungarian Primate, and Catholic friends in Austria, the United States and the Vatican.

These included a letter in German said to be from the Austrian Archbishop to Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, conveying a request from Cardinal Mindszenty that the 1,000-year old crown of St. Stephen should not be returned to Hungary by the American Army.

Another letter purports to be from the Vatican Secretary of State, Monsignor Montini, to Cardinal Mindszenty on the same subject.

The crown plays a leading part in the charges against the Cardinal, who is alleged to have conspired to keep it "outside Hungary, intending to place it on the head of Archduke Otto von Hapsburg, Pretender to the throne, after a third world war.

Hungarian bishops of the Catholic Church, conferring with the Premier and Government representatives on Church-State relations, tonight announced that the discussions were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding in spite of some controversy.

The negotiations are to continue for the next few days, the statement added. The meeting was called at the invitation of M. Istvan Dobi, the Premier, after the arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty. The Education Minister, M. Acsuta, and at least 10 bishops were present.—Reuter.

Objections To Plant Dismantling

Washington, January 4.

Britain and France have registered with the United States detailed and specific objections to the Marshall Plan programme for curtailing the dismantling of German plants.

The plan, drawn up by a committee of industrialists and approved in most essentials by Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Marshall Plan Administrator, has been shown to the British and American Embassies here, and is also being studied by the State Department before final action.

British officials decline to give any information on their protests, but French officials say they are objecting because:

1.—It will raise the German industry above the level of industry permitted under the productive agreement now in force.

2.—It will retain in Germany plants of the type which Germany took from France or destroyed there during the occupation. The French say they should have these plants as reparations, not only for their own benefit but for the benefit of European recovery as a whole.—Reuter.

Forecast Of Quake Results In Panic

Rome, January 4.

Forecasts of a severe Italian earthquake next Thursday, attributed to a London meteorologist, have caused near panic in parts of the country where people are preparing to spend the day in the open.

Weather stations are being inundated with telephone calls and letters asking for information. The central meteorological office at Florence issued an official statement saying an earthquake has never been accurately forecast and that such happenings are in the hands of God.

Recent tremors in the Rome area and on the Adriatic Coast as far as Foggia have fanned the fears of Romans, many of whom have arranged to camp in the fields tomorrow.

In the area of Rieti and Terni, Northern suburbs of Rome where the recent shocks were most strongly felt, a mass exodus has already begun.

The London meteorologist to whom the prediction is credited is William Wheeler, 60-years-old, who claims successful predictions of earthquakes and other phenomena over the past 40 years. He said last October that Italy would have an earthquake on January 6 or the day before or the day after.—Reuter.

Sumatra Landing Attempt Foiled By Indonesians

Batavia, January 4.

Reliable sources said today that Republican troops repulsed an attempted Dutch landing on the Northern tip of Sumatra.

The attempt was made at Oelelhue, West of the big seaport town of Koeta Radja, by two Dutch LST craft.

Oelelhue was the site of the pre-war Dutch Naval anchorage and airfield.

Since the beginning of the present Dutch action, no mention has been made in Dutch communiques of any Dutch action in Northern Sumatra. This is the area where the Dutch fought a 20-year war against the natives. The war concluded in the early 1900's and its inhabitants hold the reputation of being the most fierce fighters in Indonesia.

Meanwhile, Dutch Army Headquarters reported a major attempt by Republican units to attack the important East Java city of Malang, but claimed that the attack had failed.

The Dutch account of the battle confirmed underground radio reports that such an attack had taken place.

It said the Indonesian strategy miscarried and the attacking units were scattered or eliminated in a daylong struggle on December 30.

Counter-Attacks

Malang, former Republican provisional capital in East Java, fell into Dutch hands during the first stage of the police action. The Dutch also claimed that a nationwide uprising planned for January 1 by the Indonesians came to nothing.

Although the Dutch said there was little activity today, the underground Republican radio claimed counter-attacks against Dutch positions in the vicinity of Wonogiri, East of Jogjakarta, and along the coast around Patjitan, both cities in the Southern portion of Central Java.

It claimed that the Dutch transport was chaotic in many areas due to guerilla tactics and reported the destruction of an undisclosed number of sugar estates between Jogjakarta and Surakarta, adding that the stocks of sugar and other products were burned rather than left to fall into Dutch hands.—United Press.

Bizone Agreement To Be Extended

Washington, January 4.

The State Department announced today that the United States and Britain have agreed to extend the Bizonal fusion agreement for Germany for three months commencing from January.

The extension is to allow for the completion of arrangements to merge the French Zone of Germany with the Bizone.

The extension agreement was made in a British-American exchange of notes on December 31. The British note said that until the new arrangements relating to Germany, arising out of the six-power talks held last spring in London, have matured, it would be desirable to extend the terms of the Bizonal agreement rather than attempt to negotiate a new agreement to include France.

The extension, it added, is a more practical arrangement in the circumstances than an attempt to conclude a Trizonal fusion agreement at this time.

While the Trizone merger arrangements are going on, the State Department said today, there will be discussions in Germany to increase the flow of trade between the sterling area and the Western Zones of Germany.

It is learned in Washington authoritatively that the extension is also considered more practical because of the possibility of a Western German Government being formed in the near future.

When such a Government is formed, the zonal occupation agreements will have to be revised.—Reuter.

GAINS ON STOCK MARKET

New York, January 5.

The stock market caught its balance yesterday after Monday's upset in the slowest trading since last August. A comfortable majority of gains was posted, ranging from fractions to a point or so. Transfers were 640,000 shares.

Two gold stocks each gained more than a point, Dome Mines at 14 and McIntyre Porcupine at 43.

Other gainers included International Nickel, Superior Oil of California, 20th Century Fox, Gaylord Container, Loews.

Among laggards were Dow Chemical, Philip Morris, Gulf Oil, Eastern Airlines.

Dow Jones Averages.
Stocks 63.87
20 Industrials 175.49.
15 Rails 52.22.
10 Utilities 33.45.—Associated Press.

NEW ECA GRANTS

Washington, January 5.

New foreign aid grants of US$17,131,000 to four European countries and China were approved yesterday by the Economic Co-operation Administration.

China's authorisation of US$11,506,000 tops the list of allotments. China will use the latest grant to finance purchase of crude oil and petroleum products for electrical and transportation facilities.—Associated Press.

PAA'S RECORD

San Francisco, January 5.

Pan American World Airways' Pacific-Alaska Division did a record business last year as a result of the Pacific Coast maritime strike and the evacuation of foreign civilians from China.

The company said total cargo carried was 99 per cent higher than in 1947.—Associated Press.

S. A. C.

SIAMESE AIRWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NEXT FLIGHT: 11th JANUARY, TUESDAY

HONG KONG TO:

BANGKOK	Fare: $340.00
PENANG	Fare: $589.00
SINGAPORE	Fare: $620.00

General Agents:
SOUTH EAST ASIA TRADING CO., (SIAM) LTD.
69, Connaught Road, West, Tel: No. 24292.
Peninsula Hotel, Kowloon, Tel. No. 50410.

Booking Agents:
AUW PIT SENG'S TRADING CO., LTD.
10, Pedder Street, Tel. No. 20733.
CHIANG HUAT HONG
Connaught Road, West, 1st floor, Tel. No. 27601.

Peninsular & Oriental
QUIS NOS SEPARABIT
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

M.V. "TREVEAN"

Loads February 2nd 1949 for:—
STRAITS, BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON and CONTINENT
Also accepts cargo on through Bills of Lading for PERSIAN GULF and EAST AFRICA PORTS via BOMBAY.
For particulars please apply:—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS	LEAVES LONDON	DUE HONGKONG
s.s. "CANTON"	sailed	17th January
m.s. "CARTHAGE"	18th January	14th February
s.s. "CORFU"	3rd February	8th March
s.s. "CANTON"	10th March	11th April
m.s. "CARTHAGE"	7th April	9th May
s.s. "CORFU"	3rd May	5th June

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	DUE LONDON
m.s. "DILWARA"	7th January	10th Feb. (6'ton)
s.s. "CANTON"	21st January	21st February
m.s. "CARTHAGE"	18th February	21st March
s.s. "CORFU"	14th March	16th April
s.s. "CANTON"	15th April	16th May
m.s. "CARTHAGE"	13th May	13th June
s.s. "CORFU"	9th June	11th July

Via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden & Port Said.

FREIGHT SERVICE

m.s. "TREVEAN"	In port. sails 7th Jan. for Kure, Kobe & Yokohama.
m.s. "TREVANION"	due 11th Jan. from Japan. sails 12th Jan. for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, London & Continent.
s.s. "SURAT"	due 18th Jan. from Japan. sails 20th Jan. for London & Continent via Straits & Colombo.
m.s. "TREVEAN"	due 1st Feb. from Japan & Shanghai. sails 3rd Feb. for Straits, Bombay, Karachi, London & Continent.
m.s. "TREVELYAN"	due early Feb. from London & Continent via Straits.
m.s. "SOMALI"	due mid Feb. from London & Continent via Straits.

"SURAT" is fitted with CARGOCAIRE and "SOMALI" with DRIHOLD, systems of ventilation, and both ships have space for refrigerated cargo and oil in bulk.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

s.s. "SHIRALA" (Apcar Line)	due 17th Jan. from Calcutta via Rangoon & Straits. sails 20th Jan. for Amoy & Japan.
m.s. "SIRDHANA" (Apcar Line)	due 28rd Jan. from Japan & Amoy. sails 25th Jan. for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
s.s. "SHIRALA" (Apcar Line)	due 9th Feb. from Japan & Amoy. sails 13th Feb. for Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
m.s. "SANGOLA" (Apcar Line)	due 14th Feb. from Calcutta via Straits. sails 17th Feb. for Amoy and Japan.

All these ships have Refrigerated Cargo space.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co., Ltd.

s.s. "NANKIN".	loads in New Zealand & Australia in January & February for Hong Kong, Shanghai & Japan.

For full particulars apply to:—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

ISTHMIAN LINE

(Isthmian Steamship Co. of N.Y.)

ARRIVALS FROM U.S. ATLANTIC COAST

S.S. "STEEL MAKER" ..... Discharging 8th Jan.
S.S. "STEEL ADMIRAL" ..... " Mid Feb.

SAILINGS TO U.S.A. via PANAMA

S.S. "STEEL FLYER" ..... Loading 22nd Jan.

for
LOS ANGELES, HOUSTON, NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA and BOSTON.
For further particulars apply:—
GILMAN & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Tel. 31146
Chinese Freight Agents
HIN FAT & CO., LTD.
Tels: 28823, 25553 & 23483

The SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., Ltd.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

M.V. BATAAN ..... Discharging .....12th Jan.
M.V. BENGAL ..... " .....Mid Feb.

SAILINGS TO EUROPE

M.V. OLUF MAERSK ..... Loading ..... 15th Jan.
M.V. TONGHAI ..... " .....4th Feb.

For
ADEN, GENOA, MARSEILLES, CASABLANCA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM (AMSTERDAM), HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, OSLO & GOTHENBURG.
For further particulars apply:—
GILMAN & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Tel. 31146

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES
Passenger and Freight Service
Incorporated in the Netherlands as Koninklijke Java-China-Paketvaart Lijnen N.V. Amsterdam

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN SERVICE

	Arrivals	Sailings
"TJISADANE"	In port	to Javaports & Macassar, 6th January p.m.
"TASMAN"	from Macassar & Javaports, 8th January.	to Javaports & Macassar, 21st January.
"TJIBADAK"	In port	to Javaports & Macassar 3rd February.
"TJITJALENGKA"	from Macassar & Javaports 22nd Jan.	to Javaports & Macassar 3rd March.

ASIA—AFRICA—SOUTH AMERICA SERVICE

	Arrivals	Sailings
"TEGELBERG"	In port	to Shanghai 14th January to South Africa & South America 25th January.
"RUYS"	from South America & South Africa 17th January.	to South Africa & South America 25th February.
"STRAAT MALAKKA"	from South America & South Africa, 9th March.	to South Africa & South America 29th March.
"BOISSEVAIN"	from South American & South Africa, 29th March.	to South Africa & South America, 18th April.

Transhipment cargo on through Bs/L to Dar-Es-Salaam, Mombasa, Zanzibar accepted on all sailings.

SUMATRA—MALAYA—CHINA SERVICE

	Arrivals	Sailings
"VAN RIEMSDIJK"	from Amoy & Swatow 6th Jan.	to Straits & B. Deli, 7th January.
"TASMAN"	from Singapore 8th Jan	to Swatow & Amoy 9th Jan.

Agents: HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

	Arrivals	Sailings
"MOLENKERK"	from Japan & Shanghai 10th Jan.	to Europe via Straits, 11th Jan.
"MEERKERK"	in port	to S'hai, Japan via Keelung 8th Jan. to Europe via Manila & Straits, 26th January.
"RIJNKERK"	from Europe End January.	to Europe via Manila & Straits, Mid February.

Transhipment cargo on through Bs/L accepted to Mediterranean and Northern European ports.

Office Address: King's Building, Phones: 28015, 28016 & 28017
Chinese Agents: 82, Connaught Rd., Tel. 31196 & 21533

DE LA RAMA LINES

EXPRESS CARGO LINER SERVICES TO AND FROM PACIFIC & ATLANTIC COASTS

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC COAST VIA LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO

m.v. "DONA ANICETA" ..... 22nd Jan.
m.v. "TONGHAI" ..... 4th Feb.

SAILING FOR U.S. ATLANTIC COAST VIA SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES

m.v. "BENARES" (Direct) ..... 19th Jan.
m.v. "DONA ANICETA" ..... 24th Jan.

THE DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP CO., INC.
(Incorporated in the Philippines)
MARINA HOUSE Tels. 28676—22678
CHINESE SHIPPING OFFICE Tels. 28738—20158

THE HO HONG STEAMSHIP CO., (1932) LTD.

S.S. "KAMUNING"
To SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON
Loading 6th January
Sailing 7th January

Subject To Alteration Without Notice

For Particulars Apply To:
THE HO HONG CO. (CHINA) LTD.
48A, Bonham Strand W. Tels. 26127 & 25649

HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

S.S. "MEERKERK"

LOADING ON/ABOUT 27th JAN.
FOR
MANILA, SINGAPORE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, GENOA, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG & OSLO.

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Tels. 28015, 28016, 28017

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BUSINESS DEPRESSION IN ALL KWANGTUNG PROVINCE

Canton, January 5.

The New Year finds many merchants facing a precarious future owing to an unusually quiet season.

The period between Christmas and the Chinese New Year should be a season of brisk sales.

Political and military uncertainties are largely the cause of the business depression. Big merchants will not embark on any large-scale ventures at present.

Owing to the depreciation of the gold yuan, prices keep on soaring.

One source said that in terms of the Hong Kong dollar, prices remain pretty much the same, but not many persons receive their income in Hong Kong dollars.

Those hard hit by the inflation are the minor Government employees and faculty members in government schools.

Business here is so bad that prices of caustic soda and dyes are cheaper than those in Hong Kong.

Godowns Full

In Kongmoon, on the West River delta, many imported goods are sold only at a slightly higher price than those in Hong Kong.

In general, purchasing power has been low. The general slump is prevalent all over Kwangtung except Swatow, where trade is said to be somewhat better.

Godowns are piled high with goods from Shanghai. Merchants notified their Shanghai agents not to send down any more goods except those that have a brisk demand.

For the first time in four months, the Hong Kong dollar has better value than commodities. This is due to the ease of conversion.

HCL RISING

Previously no one was allowed to carry foreign currency, hence sellers asked for a higher price as they had to make an allowance for the depreciation of the gold yuan.

Now all proceeds are promptly converted into Hong Kong dollars.

Prices of gold are not likely to rise, as this metal was sent here in large quantity from areas now under Red control or menaced by the Communists.

With the continuous influx of evacuees from the North, the cost of living will continue on the upward grade.—Associated Press.

London Stock Exchange

London, January 4.

Declines of 1/16 were fairly general in the gilt-edged market today with trading remaining very small, while other sections continue without definite tendency.

Oils were occasionally better with Venezuelan Oil Concessions unchanged on the day.

Early improvements in Chinese loans were quietly held, elsewhere Hong Kong Banks were the feature with a rise of three points at £105½.

Kaffirs were slightly irregular with initial gains not fully held.

SECURITIES:

British Consols, 2½%	70⅝
Conversion Loan, 3½%, 1961	106⅝
Funding Loan, 4%, 1960/90	114-3/16
War Loan, 3½%, 1952	103-5/16
War Loan, 3%	105⅜
Victory Bonds, 4%	116-3/16
INDUSTRIALS:	
British American Tobacco Ord. (G.B. & Ireland)	5-27/32
Imperial Chemical Indust. ord.	49/-
Imperial Tobacco Co. (of G.B. & Ireland)	5⅜
TEA SHARES:	
Assam Consolidated Tea	21/-
Assam Frontier Tea	15/-
Assam Tea Company	22/3
Duncan Tea Company	26/3
Emp. of India & Ceylon Tea Co.	16/9
Imperial Tea Company	27/-
RUBBER SHARES:	
Anglo-Dutch Plantation of Java	12/6
Gunks-Kalumpang Rubber Estates	11/3
Rubber Plantation Invest. Trust	18/3
MINE SHARES:	
Burma Corp.	5/9
Crown Mines	3⅜
Nundydroog Mines	12/9
Rand Mines	4-15/16
Spring Mines	7/3
Sub Nigels	3-11/16
Tavoy Tin Co.	1/3
Union Corporation	205/-
OIL SHARES:	
Royal Dutch Co.	24
Shell Transport & Trading Co.	3-13/16
SHIPPING:	
P. & O. Steam Navig. Co., ord.	51/10½
GILTEDGED:	
Funding Loan, 3%	104⅛
National War Bonds, 2½%:	
1949/51	100-11/16
1952/54	103-3/16
1954/56	103½
1951/53	102¼
Savings Bonds, 3%:	
1955/65	104-5/16
1960/70	103⅝
1965/75	102⅝
Exchequer Bonds, 1¾%, 1950	100-17/32
Redemption Stock, 3%, 1986/96	100⅝
FOREIGN BONDS:	
German Loan (Dawes) 7%	7
Japanese 5%, 1907/47	29
Japanese 6%, 1924/59	28
Jap. S. Manchurian Rly., 5%, 1923	16
BANKS:	
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	11⅝
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank	105½
Mercantile Bank of India "A"	21⅝
CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS:	
Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 5%	10
Lung-Tsing-U-Hai Rlys., 6%, 1913	10
Reorg. Loan, 6%, Lon. Issue, 1913	13
Crisp Loan, 5%, 1912	13
Hukuang Railways, 5%, 1911	10
Honan Railway, 5%, 1905	10
Shanghai Nanking Rlys., 5%	10
Kowloon Canton Railways, 5%:	
Sterling Bonds	12

—Reuter.

NEW OFFENSIVE IN GREECE

Athens, January 4.

General Thrasivoulos Tsakalotes, the Deputy Chief of Staff, today announced a Greek offensive in the Peloponesus and called on former Greek soldiers, now with the guerillas to join the National forces before the fighting starts.

"I promise you that you have nothing to fear," he said.

Tsakalotes said the First Army Corps, which he commands, is already in the Peloponnesus, where there have been no national troops hitherto and the guerillas have been able to operate as much as they liked.—Reuter.

Economic Outlook For U.S.

New York, January 4.

The National City Bank's January letter declares that the measure of economic welfare is the physical volume of goods produced and consumed and by that test, the United States last year never had so much to enjoy.

Any poll of opinions on the 1949 outlook, however, would probably show doubts more widespread now than a year ago. In part, uncertainty repeats the feeling of last year, now stronger, because more time has passed and that catching up, plus maladjustments and weaknesses must end the boom.

The second main reason is the prevalent fear that Government policies in the coming year will weaken the will and ability of busines to make capital expenditures.

While inflationary pressure appears to be wearing itself out, it would be hard to find evidence that deflation or liquidation is setting in.

However, on one aspect of the outlook, a general agreement may be reached. It is that buyers and competitive condition will prevail in 1949 over a greater part of the economy than any year since the war began.

"Such a change is inevitable and salutary."—Reuter.

SILVER AND GOLD MARKETS

London: Silver, Spot fine ounce 42½d, Forward 42½d: Bar, Gold, per fine ounce 172/3.

New York: Silver, Bar, (asked price) 70 cts.; Bar, Gold, per fine ounce (official) $35.

Bombay: Silver, Ready, per 100 tolas, Rupees 178, Annas 00; Forward no trading; Marwari (unofficial) no trading. Gold, delivered, per tola 113, 04 Forward (unofficial) no trading. Gold Sovereign 74, 04. (One tola is equal to ⅜th of an ounce.)

Bangkok: Gold, Bar, baht-weight of 15.244 grammes unquoted. Exchange Rate (Selling) Bangkok on New York T.T. 0.40; London 62.50; Hong Kong 3.98.

Alexandria: Fine Gold (Dirhem) (Egyptian Piastres) 152; Egyptian pound (Fouad) 460; Sovereign (King) 418; Sovereign (Queen) 416; Napoleon (Louis) 350; Union Latine (1 coin of 20 francs gold) 310; Turkish Gold pound 330; Dollar (American gold coin of 5 dollars) 440; Pure Silver (per Kilo) 805.

Paris Free Gold Prices: Napoleon 5,875 Frs.; French 10 franc coins 2,700; Swiss franc 5,750; Union Latine 5,400; Sovereign 7,275; Half Sovereign 3,430; U.S. $ 20 Coin 28,400; U.S. $ 10 Coin 13,950; Sovereign (in free US $ per ounce) $97.0; Napoleon (in free US $ per ounce) $98.8; U.S. Dollar notes (in black-market) 500.

Paris Free Market Rates: Ingots: Fine Gold Ingots, with delivery of counterpart per gramme 234/244 Frs.; Without counterpart 790/830; Silver Ingots, per Kilo 6,600b, 7,400s; Platinum Ingots, per Kilo 800,000b, 850,000s.—Reuter.

NY RUBBER

New York, January 5.

Crude rubber standard futures closed quiet with no sales.

Crude rubber No. 1 futures closed unchanged to 10 lower with sales of 77 contracts.

March 18.05 bid.
May 18.65 bid.
July 19.70.

Spot No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets 19 nominal.—Associated Press.

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

A dull morning, very little business done and that at lower rates.

H.K. GOVT. LOANS:
4% Loan 1971 96b.
3½% Loan (1934 & 1940) 109b.
3½% Loan (1918) 102s.

BANKS:
H.K. & S. Bank 182b.
" (Lon. Reg.) £196b, £195½s.
Chartered Bank £11⅝s.
Mercantile Bank A. & B. £21½s.
Bank of East Asia 143b, 145ss.

INSURANCES:
Canton Ins. 370b.
Union Ins. 725b, 735s.
China Underwriters 5.90s.
H.K. Fire Ins. 265b, 270ss.

SHIPPING:
Douglases 237s.
H.K. & M. Steamboats 17½s.
Indo Chinas (Pref.) 93s.
" (Def.) 255s.
Shells (Bearer) 76/3s.
Union Waterboats 31s.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, Etc.:
H.K. & K. Wharves (Old) 130s.
" (New) 130s.
North Point Wharves 7½s.
St. Rongkew Wharves 24s.
H.K. Docks 27b, 28s.
China Provisions 19½b, 20s.
Shanghai Dockyards 108½b.

MINING:
Raub Mines 6½s.
H.K. Mines .085s.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS:
H. & K. Hotels 14.60b, 15s, 15.30ss.
H.K. Lands 65b, 67/67½ss.
Shanghai Lands 3½b, 3.70s, 3.60ss.
Humphreys (Old) 18s.
" (New) 13s.
H.K. Realties 25.
Chinese Estates .175s.

PUBLIC UTILITIES:
H.K. Tramways 20½s.
Peak Trams (Old) 21s.
" (New) 10s.
Star Ferries 135b, 139s.
C. Lights (Old) 10s.
H.K. Electrics 38½s, 38½ss.
Macao Electrics 28½b.
Sandakan Lights 15½s.
Telephones 36s, 35ss.
Shanghai Gas 6½s.

INDUSTRIALS:
Cold. Mang. (Ord.) 30s.
Canton Ices 7s.
Cements 42s.
H.K. Ropes 20s.

STORES, &c.:
Dairy Farms (Old) 45s.
" (New) 44½s.
Watsons (Old) 61ss.
" (New) 58s.
L. Crawfords (Old) 29s.
" (New) 25s.
Sincere 7s.
China Emporium 9½b.
Sun Co., Ltd. 4s.
Kwong Sang Hong 140s.
Wing On (H.K.) 105s.
Wm. Powell, Ltd. 11s.

MISCELLANEOUS:
China Entertainments 35s.
H.K. Constructions (Old) 6s.
" (New) 4s.
Vibros (Old) 20s.
" (New) 14s.
Marsman Investments 9/-s.
Marsman (H.K.) 1.90s.
Shanghai Loan 3½s.

COTTONS:
Ewos 10b.
Asia Nav. 1.35s.
Yangtsze 4b.
Wheelocks 34s.

RUBBER, ETC., COMPANIES:
Anglo-Javas 6½s.
Cheng Rubbers .70s.
Consolidated Rubbers 2½s.
Dominion Rubbers 2s.
Kota Bahroe 2s.
Padang Rubbers 1s.
Rubber Trusts 3½s.
Sumatagan Rubbers 1.10s.
Shanghai Pahang 2s.
Tanah Merahs .90s.
Tebong Rubbers .60s.
Ziangbo Rubbers 6s.

SHIP MOVEMENTS

San Francisco, January 5.

Ship arrival: Mission Soledad from Yokohama.

Departure: January 3, Steel Worker for Manilla.

Seattle: arrival; American Mail from Calcutta.—Associated Press.

Notice To Consignees

S.S. "ESANG"
from Calcutta/Straits/Saigon arrived 2/1/49.

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed in the premises of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on Friday, January 7, 1949. Consignees are advised to have their Representatives present during the survey.

Consignees are warned that claims for damage or shortage may not be accepted if the damage is not surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of Consignees' Representatives at this appointed time.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

STATES MARINE LINES

FAR EAST SERVICE.

S.S. "JACOB LUCKENBACH"

SMC Voyage No. 4.

Due Hongkong 15th January, 1949.

FROM
BOSTON, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK.

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Fast Regular Trans-Pacific Service

DIRECT SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES — OVERLAND NEW YORK-CHICAGO-DETROIT-TORONTO, MONTREAL AND ALL AMERICAN & CANADIAN CITIES

Vessel	From	Arrive	Sail	For
"ALAMO VICTORY"	San Francisco	Jan. 11	Jan. 13	San Francisco, Los Angeles via Tokuo, Taku Bar & Kobe.
"GOVERNOR DIXON"	Los Angeles	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Yokohama.
"LOUIS DLOBB"	Los Angeles	Jan. 19	Jan. 21	Yokohama
"SURPRISE" †	San Francisco	Jan. 24	Jan. 25	San Francisco.
"JOPLIN VICTORY"	"	Jan. 31	Jan. 25	San Francisco, Los Angeles via Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SEA SERPENT" †	"	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	San Francisco.

† Fully Refrigerated Accepts Dry Cargo "East Bound."

FOR full particulars call General Agents UNITED STATES LINES CO. Queen's Bldg. Tel. 31251

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES
Cargo Oil Tanks
Refrigeration—Cargocaire

TO HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

"President Wilson" (via Japan) ..... Jan 15
"General Gordon" (via Japan) ..... Jan. 30
"President Cleveland" (via Japan) ..... Feb. 12

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

"President Taft" (via Japan) ..... Jan. 17
"President Madison" (via Japan) ..... Jan. 21
"President McKinley" (via Japan & Honolulu) ..... Feb. 11

TO NEW YORK, BALTIMORE & BOSTON VIA PANAMA

"Dartmouth Victory" (calls Pacific Coast) ..... Jan. 24

ROUND-THE WORLD

VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, KARACHI, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, NEW YORK and BOSTON

"President Jefferson" ..... Jan. 12
"Marine Snapper" ..... Jan. 30
"President Polk" (calls Manila) ..... Feb. 6

St. George's Bldg. Tel. Nos. 28172/28173

American Pioneer Line

Arrivals from New York, Boston, Other Atlantic Ports via Panama

"COURSER" ..... Jan. 7
"PIONEER WAVE" ..... Jan. 22

Sailings to Manila

"COURSER" ..... Jan.
"PIONEER WAVE" ..... Jan.

Sailings to New York, Boston, Philadelphia Baltimore & Other Atlantic Ports via Panama Canal

—Special Cargo Oil Tanks—

"RESOLUTE" ..... Due Jan. 15 Sails Jan. 16
"COURSER" ..... Due Jan. 23 Sails Jan. 24

For Full Particulars Call

UNITED STATES LINES
Company
Queen's Building, Tel. 31251 (3 lines)

BEN LINE
THE BEN LINE LTD. LONDON

ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
S.S. "BENVRACKIE"	U.K.	Mid Jan.
S.S. "BENVENUE"	U.K.	2nd Half Jan.

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	LOADING
†S.S. "BENNEVIS"	Aden, Port Said,	9th Jan.
*S.S. "BENVRACKIE"	Havre, London,	Mid Jan.
S.S. "BENLOMOND"	Antwerp, Rotterdam,	End Jan.
S.S. "BENVENUE"	Hamburg & Hull	Mid Feb.

* Calls at Genoa.
†Calls at Leith.

For Further Particulars, Apply To—
W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.
Agents
York Building. Telephone: 34165.

KLAVENESS LINE

SAILINGS

Direct to Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco & Los Angeles
M.S. "BOUGAINVILLE" ..... 14th January

ARRIVALS FROM PACIFIC COAST
M.S. "ROSEVILLE" ..... 4th January
M.S. "BOUGAINVILLE" ..... 13th January
M.S. "FRANCISVILLE" ..... 17th January

Sailing to Singapore, Penang & Batavia
M.S. "FRANCISVILLE" ..... 18th January
Passenger Accommodation Now On Tap

Chinese Freight Agents, HOO FOOK PING
Apply:— THE BANK LINE (CHINA) LTD.
THE BANK LINE (China) Ltd. King's Building. Tel. 27702.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ARRIVALS FROM

S.S. "PETREL"	Shanghai	on/or about 7th Jan.
S.S. "MANDO"	Shanghai	on/or about 13th Jan.
S.S. "CHAMPOLLION"	Europe via Saigon	on/or about 18th Jan.

SAILING TO

S.S. "PETREL"	Saigon	on/or about 11th Jan.
S.S. "CHAMPOLLION"	Shanghai	on/or about 19th Jan.
S.S. "MANDO"	Europe via Saigon	on/or about 14th Jan.
S.S. "CHAMPOLLION"	Marseilles via Saigon	on/or about 22nd Jan.

Passage and Freight Apply To:—

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

m.m. Building Tel. 26661 (three Lines)

WATERMAN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

MOBILE, ALA., U.S.A.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO NEW YORK BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA via PANAMA

S.S. "MADAKET" ..... loading Hong Kong 20th Jan.
m.s. "KYSKA" ..... " " 1st Feb.

DIRECT for New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia via Honolulu.

Limited Passenger accommodation

Space available for bulk oil cargoes

For freight and further particulars apply:-

WALLEM & COMPANY

Agents.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tel: 34177-9

THE PACIFIC ORIENT EXPRESS LINE

DUE FROM U.S. PACIFIC COAST PORTS

m.v. "VINGNES" ..... 7th Jan.
m.v. "VITO" ..... 17th Jan.

LOADING FOR LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

m.v. "KOOKABURRA" ..... 10th Jan.

For freight and further particulars apply direct to:

WALLEM AND CO.

Agents.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building
Tels. 34177-9

ISBRANDTSEN

Isbrandtsen Company Inc.
26 Broadway.
New York 4, N.Y.

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U.K. & CONTINENT • W. INDIES • S. AMERICA
STEAMSHIP DIVISION

FROM	SAILS FOR
"FLYING CLIPPER"	Manila, Singapore, Bombay, Karachi, New York Loading on or about Jan. 11.

A. P. PATTISON & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS: CHINA, FORMOSA, KOREA JAPAN, & HONGKONG
CHARTERED BANK BUILDING. TEL: 25346
CHINESE SHIPPING OFFICE:
20 Connaught Road, C. Tel. 24639.

MAERSK LINE

A. P. MOLLER, COPENHAGEN

Moller Steamship Company Inc. New York
General Agents in U.S.A.

MONTHLY SAILINGS TO NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA BALTIMORE, BOSTON VIA SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA

Accepting transhipment cargo for Caribbean and Gulf Ports

M.S. "MARCHEN MAERSK" ..... Jan. 12
M.S. "TREIN MAERSK" ..... Feb. 8

Special Tanks available for the carriage of oil in bulk

ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK AND OTHER U.S. PORTS

M.S. "CORNELIUS MAERSK" ..... In port
M.S. "SALLY MAERSK" ..... Feb. 10

Freight and Further Particulars please apply to:—

Agents JEBSEN & CO. Tel. Nos. 23031-9 Pedder Building

AIR AND SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

TODAY

CNAC ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 12.30 p.m., 6.05 p.m.; ex-Canton: 9.25 a.m., 11.50 a.m., 3.20 p.m., 5.45 p.m.; ex-Canton via Swatow: 8.20 p.m.; ex-Shanghai via Taipeh: 8 p.m.; ex-Shanghai via Amoy, Canton: 8.55 p.m.
CATC ex-Taipeh via Amoy, Swatow: 6.20 p.m.
HK AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 9.40 a.m., 11.40 a.m., 2.40 p.m., 4.40 p.m.; ex-Shanghai: 2 p.m.; ex-Manila: 2.35 p.m.
PAA ex-Manila: 2 p.m.; ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake Tokyo, Shanghai: 3.30 p.m.
BOAC ex-Shanghai: 3 p.m.
AIR FRANCE ex-Saigon: 2 p.m.

TOMORROW

CNAC ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 12.30 p.m., 6.05 p.m.; ex-Canton: 9.25 a.m., 11.50 a.m., 3.20 p.m., 5.45 p.m.; ex-Shanghai via Foochow, Amoy: 2.20 p.m.; ex-Chungking via Canton: 5.45 p.m.
CATC ex-Kunming via Liuchow, Canton: 6.30 p.m.
CPA ex-Manilar 11.30 a.m.
HK AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 9.40 a.m., 11.40 a.m., 2.40 p.m., 4.40 p.m.
BOAC ex-Southampton, Bangkok: 3 p.m. (one day late).
AIR FRANCE ex-Shanghai: 5 p.m.

SATURDAY

CNAC ex-Shanghai: 11.45 a.m., ex-Shanghai via Foochow, Canton: 2.45 p.m.; ex-Amoy via Swatow: 12.30 p.m., 6.05 p.m.
CATC ex-Taipeh via Amoy, Swatow: 6.20 p.m.; ex-Nanking via Canton: 5.30 p.m.
HK AIRWAYS ex-Canton: 9.40 a.m., 11.40 a.m., 2.40 p.m., 4.40 p.m.
PAA, ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Tokyo, Shanghai: 3.15 p.m.; ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Midway, Wake, Guam, Manila: 2 p.m.; ex-Bangkok: 4.30 p.m.
PAL ex-San Francisco via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila: 10 a.m.
BOAC ex-Singapore: 4 p.m.

Departures

TODAY

CNAC for Shanghai: 10 a.m., 12.15 p.m.; Shanghai via Foochow, Taipeh: 6 a.m.; Tsinan: 7.40 a.m.; Canton via Swatow: 8 a.m., Amoy via Swatow: 7 a.m., 12.10 p.m.; Canton: 7.20 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.10 p.m.
CATC for Taipeh via Swatow, Amoy: 8 a.m.; Nanking via Canton, Nanchang: 8 a.m.; Amoy: 7 a.m.; Shanghai: 10 a.m.
CPA for Manila: 2.30 p.m.
HK AIRWAYS for Canton: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m.
PAA for San Francisco via Shanghai, Tokyo, Wake, Honolulu: 3 p.m.; Bangkok: 4.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

CNAC for Tokyo via Shanghai: 7 a.m.; Kweilin: 8.20 a.m.; Shanghai: 12.15 p.m.; Chungking: 7.30 a.m.; Amoy via Swatow: 7 a.m., 12.10 p.m.; Canton: 7.20 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 3.40 p.m.
CATC for Shanghai via Canton, Amoy: 9 a.m.; Kunming: 7 a.m.; Canton: 3.15 p.m.
CPA for Singapore via Bangkok: 7 a.m.
HK AIRWAYS for Canton: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m.
BOAC for Bangkok, Southampton: 7.45 a.m.; for Singapore: 8 a.m.
BRAATHENS for Bangkok, Oslo: 8 a.m.
AIR FRANCE for Shanghai: 7 a.m.

SATURDAY

CNAC for Shanghai: 12.15 p.m.; Shanghai via Canton, Amoy: 8 a.m.; Taipeh via Swatow: 7.30 a.m.; Amoy via Swatow: 7 a.m., 12.10 p.m.; Canton: 7.20 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 12.25 p.m., 12.45 p.m., 1.50 p.m., 3.05 p.m., 5.05 p.m.
CATC for Taipeh via Swatow, Amoy: 8 a.m.; Nanking via Canton: 6.35 a.m.; Amoy: 7 a.m., Shanghai: 10 a.m.
CPA for Manila: 2.30 p.m.
HK AIRWAYS for Canton: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m.; Shanghai: 10 a.m.
PAA for San Francisco via Manila, Guam, Wake, Midway, Honolulu: 4.15 p.m.; New York via Bangkok, Calcutta, Karachi, Istanbul, London: 3 p.m.; San Francisco via Shanghai, Tokyo, Wake, Honolulu: 5.30 p.m.
PAL for San Francisco via Manila, Guam, Wake, Honolulu: 10 a.m.
BOAC for Iwakuni, Tokyo: 6.30 p.m.
AIR FRANCE for Saigon: 7 a.m.

POST OFFICE
MAIL NOTICE
Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mails close before 10 a.m., Registered and Parcel Posts close at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Mails are closed at Kowloon Central Post Office, half an hour earlier than the GPO closing times.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6

Closing Times by Air

Canton, (Kowloon CPO) 9 a.m., Noon, 2 p.m.; (GPO) 8.30 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Airmail for Shanghai, (Reg.) 8.30 a.m., (Ord.) 9 a.m.
Airmail for Swatow and Amoy, (Reg.) 9 a.m., (Ord.) 9.30 a.m.
Airmail for Kunming and Liuchow; Airmail for Amoy, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtao and Peiping, (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Airmail for Swatow; Airmail for Chungking; Airmail for Kweilin, (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Airmail for Saigon and Paris, (Reg.) 4.30 p.m., (Ord.) 5 p.m.
Airmail for Shanghai, (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Airmail for Bangkok, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrein, Alexandria, (Nairobi, Johannesburg and Marseilles via Alexandria), Rome and London, Kowloon GPO: (Reg.) 4 p.m., (Ord.) 4.30 p.m.; Hong Kong GPO: (Reg.) 4.30 p.m., (Ord.) 5 p.m.
Airmail for Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, (Reg.) 4.30 p.m., (Ord.) 5 p.m.
Airmail for Japan, (Reg.) 4.30 p.m., (Ord.) 5 p.m.

Closing Times by Sea

Straits, India, Ceylon, Madagascar, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Egypt and United Kingdom via Southampton, (Par.) 9 a.m., (Reg.) 10.30 a.m. (Ord.) 11 a.m.
Swatow, 10 a.m.
Batavia, Soerabaya and Macassar, Noon.
Manila, 1 p.m.
Bangkok, 3 p.m.

Shipping Arrivals

YESTERDAY

HANYANG (B & S), British, 1,654 tons, ex-Swatow, C. Fox ..... HB
TJISALANE (RIL), Dutch, 6,780 tons, ex-Amoy, J. Mneh ..... AS
ROSEVILLE (Bank), Norwegian, 6,745 tons, ex-Cebu, K.A. Terkelsen .. AS

TODAY

FUKIEN (B & S) ex-Singapore
HANGSANG (Jardine) ex-Shanghai
VAN REIMSDIJK (RIL) ex-Amoy

TOMORROW

COURBER (USL) ex-USA
VIGNES (Wallem) ex-Pacific Coast
PETREL (MM) ex-Shanghai
YUNAN (B & S) ex-Bangkok

Shipping Departures

YESTERDAY

YOCHOW (B & S) for Swatow
BENLOMOND (Bank) for Japan
MAISANG (Jardine) for Sandakan
ESANG (Jardine) for Keelung

TODAY

HUPEH (B & S) for Shanghai
TSINAN (B & S) for Swatow
NEWCHANG (B & S) for Singapore
FOOCHOW (B & S) for Australia
HAIYANG (Douglas) for Swatow
CARRICK BEND (Everett) for Shanghai
TJISADANE (RIL) for Macassar

TOMORROW

HANYANG (B & S) for Swatow
DILWARA (Mac Mac) for Southampton
TREVEAN (Mac Mac) for Japan
VAN REIMSDIJK (RIL) for Straits
KAMUNING (Ho Hong) for Singapore

Vessels In Port

ANAKAN (Grimble) ..... K. Dk.
(HERWOOD (Mac Mac) ..... K. Dk.
CLAN URQUHART (B & S) .. Mack. Whf.
COMET (HKE Co.) .....
EASTERN VENTURE (Wallem) .. Ymt.
EASTERN TRADER (HK Eastern) T. Dk.
EMPIRE FARRAR (Wing Fung) .. Ymt.
EMPIRE TERN (Williamson) .... Y.B.
FROSTY MOLLER (Mollers) .. K. Dk.
FUKWANG (A.P.C.) ..... Port Oiler.
HAI TAN (Douglas) ..... K. Dk.
HAI FEI (CMSN) ..... K. Dk.
HAIYANG (Douglas) ..... Co.'s Whf.
HALEAKALA (De La Rama), T.K. D2
HANYANG (B & S) B2
HONG SIANG (Ho Hong) .... T. Dk.
HUPEH (B & S) B13
INCHCRAG (Williamson) ..... Y.M.T.
INCHWELLS (Williamson) ..... Ymt.
KIANG YONG (Gilman) ..... Ymt.
LOUIS MOLLER (Mollers) .... K. Dk.
MASBATE (S. China) ..... L.C.K.
MAYON (Jardine) ..... K. Dk.
NEWCHANG (B & S) B4
NGO AEI (C.M.S.N.) ..... S.S. Po
PAKHOI (B & S) ..... Taikoo Dk.
POLTAVA (Wallem) ..... Taikoo Dk.
PROSPER (Larsen) ..... BSP
SAN EDUARDO (Manuera) ..... Ymt.
ROSEVILLE (Bank) A8
SANGOLA (Mac Mac) A2
SANYIKEN (Wallem) ..... Y.M.T.
SHUI MEN (Dodwell) ..... H.H. Usy
SOOCHOW (B & S) B8
STORE NORDISKE (Easter Ext.) H.H.
TSINAN (B & S) ..... Cust. Whf.
TAIKINGHAN (Shun Cheong) ..... Yau
TEGELBERG (R.I.L.) ..... Taikoo Dk.
TJISADANE (RIL) A6
TJIBADAK (R.I.L.) ..... Taikoo Dk.
TREVEAN (Mac Mac) ..... K. Whf.
VAN HEUTSZ (R.I.L.) .... Taikoo Dk.
YUNG HAO ..... K. Dk.
WAH CHUNG (S. China) B8
WHANGPU (B. & S.) ..... L.C.K.
WOSANG (Jardine) ..... K. Dk.

VESSELS DUE FROM

AFRICA

	Jan.
RUYS (R.I.L.) ex-S. Africa	17
	Mar.
BOISSEVAIN (R.I.L.) ex-S. Africa..	29
STRAAT MALAKKA (R.I.L.) ex-S. Africa	9

AMERICA
ATLANTIC COAST

	Jan.
BOHEME (Hunt) ex-USA	14
CHRISTEN SALEN (Hunt) ex-USA	8
COURSER (USL) ex-New York 7 &	23
DONA ANICETA (Rama) ex-Atlantic Coast	22
FERNPLANT (Thoresen) ex-U.S.A.	22
FERNGULF (Thoresen) ex-Atlantic Coast	16
ISLAND MAIL (Everett) ex-USA..	13
MEMNON (B & S) ex-USA	20
PIONEER WAVE (USL) ex-Atlantic Ports	23
RESOLUTE (U.S.L.) ex-Manila	15
STEEL MAKER (Gilman) ex-Atlantic Coast	8
WASHINGTON MAIL (Everett) ex-USA	12
	Feb.
AMERICAN MAIL (Everett) ex-USA	2
BELLEVILLE (Thoresen) ex-Atlantic Ports	16
CHINA MAIL (Everett) ex-USA ..	16
MANDEVILLE (Thoresen) ex-U.S.A.	8
SALLY MAERSK (Jebsen) ex-New York	10
STEEL ADMIRAL (Gilman) ex-Atlantic Coast	Mid
TONGHAI (Rama) ex-Atlantic Coast	4
	Mar.
FERNFIELD (Thoresen) ex-Atlantic Coast	5
FERNDALE (Thoresen) ex-Atlantic Coast	15
	April
HOPEVILLE (Thoresen) ex-Atlantic Coast	16

PACIFIC COAST

	Jan.
ALMO VICTORY (U.S.L.) ex-San Francisco	11
BOUGAINVILLE (Bank) ex-Pacific Coast	10
CHARLES E. DANT (Dodwell) ex-Pacific Coast	14
FRANCISVILLE (Bank) ex-Pacific Coast	17
GOVERNOR DIXON (U.S.L.) ex-Los Angeles	19
JOPLIN VICTORY (USL) ex-San Francisco	24
LOUIS SLOSS (USL) ex-Frisco	10
LIGHTNING (U.S.L.) ex-San Francisco	11
MANKATO VICTORY (APL) ex-San Francisco	27
PACIFIC TRANSPORT (Jardine) ex-Frisco	17
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON (A.P.L.) ex-Los Angeles	11
PRESIDENT TAFT (A.P.L.) ex-Pacific Coast	26
PRES. MADISON (APL) ex-Pacific Coast	20
PRES. WILSON (APL) ex-Pacific Coast	14
SURPRISE (USL) ex-Frisco	24
VIGNES (Wallem) ex-Pacific Coast	17
VITO (Wallem) ex-Pacific Coast..	17
	Feb.
ARIZONA (Dodwell) ex-Pacific Coast	16
PHILIPPINE BEAR (U.S.L.) ex-San Francisco	2
SEA SERPENT (U.S.L.) ex-San Francisco	3
NEW WORLD VICTORY (U.S.L.) ex-San Francisco	5
	Mar.
CHARLES E. DANT (Dodwell) ex-Pacific Coast	17

AUSTRALIA

	Jan.
AROS (Dodwell) ex-Australia	Mid
CHANGTE (B. & S.) ex-Australia	End
KAFRISTAN (Jardine)	End
PRODUCE (B & S) ex-Australia ..	9
	Feb.
TRITON (Dodwell) ex-Australia	Early
SHANGHAI (B. & S.) ex-Australia	1st wk.

CHINA

	Jan.
BRADEVERETT (Everett) ex-Shanghai	27
FOOCHOW (B & S) ex-Shanghai ..	9
HANGSANG (Jardine) ex-Shanghai..	6
HUNAN (B & S) ex-Ichon	15
MANDO (MM) ex-Shanghai	13
PETREL (MM) ex-Shanghai	7
SHOHANA (B.I.) ex-Shanghai	23
TSINAN (B & S) ex-Swatow	11
VAN REIMSDIJK (RIL) ex-Amoy and Swatow	6
WINGSANG (Jardine) ex-Shui Li &	23
	Feb.
SHIRALA (BI) ex-Amoy	9
TREVEAN (P & O) ex-Shanghai, Japan	1
TURKSHEAD (Everett) ex-Shanghai	1

EUROPE

	Jan.
ANCHISE (B & S) ex-UK	14
BATAAN (Gilman) ex-Europe	12
BENVENUE (Luxley) ex-UK .. 2nd half	
BRECONSHIRE (Jardine) ex-U.K..	20
BENVRACKIE (Luxley) ex-U.K. ..	Mid
CANTON (P. & O.) ex-U.K.	17
CHAMPOLLION (M.M.) ex-Europe..	13
CYCLOPS (B & S) ex-UK	29
GLENEARN (Jardine) ex-U.K.	18
MALACCA (EAC) ex-Europe	18
OLUF MAERSK (Gilman) ex-Europe	15
RIJNKERK (R.I.L.) ex-Europe	End
TANTALAUS (B & S) ex-UK	21
TOMAR (Thoresen) ex-Europe	Mid
	Feb.
BENGAL (Gilman) ex-U.K.	Mid
CARTHAGE (P. & O.) ex-U.K.	14
GLENGARRY (Jardine) ex-U.K. ..	20
MEDON (B & S) ex-UK	4
MONGOLIA (E.A.C.) ex-Europe ..	Mid
RAVNAS (Thoresen) ex-Europe ..	Mid
SOMALI (P. & O.) ex-London	Mid
TREVELYAN (P. & O.) ex-London	Early
	March
CORFU (P & O) ex-UK	8
MANCHURIA (E.A. Co.) ex-Europe,	Mid
	April
CANTON (P. & O.) ex-U.K.	11
	May
CARTHAGE (P. & O.) ex-U.K.	9
	June
CORFU (P. & O.) ex-U.K.	6

INDIA

	Jan.
SHIRALA (B.I.) ex-Calcutta	17
	Feb.
BIRDHANA (BI) ex-India and Straits	4
SANGOLA (BI) ex-Calcutta	14

JAPAN

	Jan.
MANDO (MM) ex-Japan	12
MOLENKERK (RIL) ex-Japan	10
SHOHANA (B.I.) ex-Japan, Shanghai	23
TAKSANG (Jardine) ex-Japan	15
TAKSANG (Jardine) ex-Japan	18
TREVANION (P & O) ex-Japan ..	19
TREVANION (P & O) ex-Japan ..	18
	Feb.
SHIRALA (B.I.) ex-Japan	9

SOUTH-EAST PORTS

	Jan.
HINSANG (Jardine) ex-Sandakan ..	21
PACIFIC TRANSPORT (Jardine) ex-Manila	12
PHILIPPINE TRANSPORT (Jardine) ex-Manila	25
POYANG (B & S) ex-Bangkok	18
KUTSANG (Jardine) ex-Straits	21
LINFIELD VICTORY (Jardine) ex-Manila	21
REDEVERETT (Everett) ex-Saigon	25
SHIRALA (B.I.) ex-Straits	17
TASMAN (R.I.L.) ex-Java Ports ..	8
TJITJALENGKA (RIL) ex-Straits ..	22
TURKSHEAD (Everett) ex-Manila..	12
YUNNAN (B & S.) ex-Bangkok....	7

VANCOUVER

	Jan.
MONTANA (Dodwell) ex-Vancouver	14
	Feb.
IDAHO (Dodwell) ex-Vancouver ..	18
	Mar.
MONTANA (Dodwell) ex-Vancouver	17

SOUTH AMERICA

	Jan.
RUYS (R.I.L.) ex-S. America	17
	Mar.
BOISSEVAIN (R.I.L.) ex-S. America	29
STRAAT MALAKKA (R.I.L.) ex-S. America	9

SAILINGS TO

AFRICA

Jan.
25 TEGELBERG (R.I.L.) for S. Africa and S. America.
Feb.
25 RUYS (R.I.L.) for S. Africa.
Mar.
29 STRAAT MALAKKA (R.I.L.) for S. Africa.
April
19 BOISSEVAIN (R.I.L.) for S. Africa.

AMERICA
ATLANTIC COAST

Jan.
11 FLYING CLIPPER (Pattison) for New York.
23 BENARES (Rama) for Atlantic Coast.
28 MARCHEN MAERSK (Jebsen) for New York.
30 WASHINGTON MAIL (Everett) for USA.
14 ISLAND MAIL (Everett) for USA.
15 FERNGULF (Thoresen) for Atlantic Coast.
Mid. TWEED BANK (Bank) for USA
16 RESOLUTE (U.S.L.) for New York.
19 BENARES (Rama) for Atlantic Coast.
20 MADAET (Wallem) for New York.
22 STEEL FLYER (Gilman) for Atlantic Coast.
24 DONA ANICETA (Rama) for Atlantic Coast.
24 DARTMOUTH VICTORY (A.P.L.) for New York.
24 COURSER (USL) for New York.
24 CHRISTER SALEN (Hunt) for Atlantic Ports.
Feb.
1 KYSKA (Wallem) for New York.
5 AMERICAN MAIL (Everett) for USA.
6 MANDEVILLE (Thoresen) for U.S.A.
6 STEEL SEAFARER (Gilman) for New York.
8 TREIN MAERSK (Jebsen) for New York.
14 CHINA MAIL (Everett) for USA.
Mar.
8 FERNFIELD (Thoresen) for Atlantic Coast.
April
16 HOPEVILLE (Thoresen) for Atlantic Coast.

PACIFIC COAST

Jan.
12 ALAMO VICTORY (USL) for San Francisco.
10 KOOKABURRA (Wallem) for Pacific Coast.
18 LIGHTNING (U.S.L.) for Frisco.
14 BOUGAINVILLE (Bank) for Pacific Coast.
15 PRESIDENT WILSON (A.P.L.) for San Francisco.
15 CHARLES E. DANT (Dodwell) for Pacific Coast.
17 PRESIDENT TAFT (A.P.L.) for San Francisco.
20 TAMPA (Dodwell) for USA.
21 PRESIDENT MADISON (A.P.L.) for San Francisco.
25 JOPLIN VICTORY (USL) for San Francisco.
25 SURPRISE (U.S.L.) for Frisco.
30 GENERAL GORDON (A.P.L.) for San Francisco.
Feb.
8 PHILIPPINE BEAR (USL) for Frisco.
8 SEA SERPENT (USL) for San Francisco.
9 NEW YORK VICTORY (U.S.L.) for Frisco.
11 PRES. MCKINLEY (APL) for San Francisco.
12 PRES. CLEVELAND (APL) for San Francisco.
15 ARIZONA (Dodwell) for Pacific Coast.
Mar.
Mid. TRITON (Dodwell) for USA.
19 CHARLES E. DANT (Dodwell) for Pacific Coast.

AUSTRALIA

Jan.
6 SOOCHOW (B & S) for Australia.
Feb.
Mid. KAFRISTAN (Jardine) for Australia
2nd wk. SHANGHAI (B. & S.) for Australia.

CHINA

Jan.
6 HUPEH (B & S) for Shanghai.
6 HAIYANG (Douglas) for Swatow.
6 TSINAN (B. & S.) for Swatow.
6 CARRICK BEND (Everett) for S'hai.
7 HANYANG (B & S) for Swatow.
9 TASMAN (R.I.L.) for Swatow and Amoy.
10 HEINRICH JESSEN (B & S) for Amoy.
10 KWEIYANG (B & S) for Amoy, Swatow.
11 SHENGKING (B & S) for Shanghai.
11 TSINAN (B & S) for Swatow.
13 CHAMPOLLION (M.M.) for S'hai.
14 & 26 WINGSANG (Jardine) for Keelung.
14 TEGELBERG (RIL) for Shanghai.
15 SINKIANG (B & S) for Amoy, Singapore.
8 MEERKERK (RIL) for Shanghai.
25 SHOHANA (BI) for Amoy, Japan.
20 SHIRALA (B.I.) for Amoy and Japan
22 KAFRISTAN (Jardine) for Shanghai
24 HINSANG (Jardine) for Shanghai.
27 REDEVERETT (Everett) for S'hai.
Feb.
17 SANGOLA (BI) for Amoy and Japan.

EUROPE

Jan.
14 MANDO (MM) for Europe.
22 CHAMPOLLION (M.M.) for Marseilles.
9 AGAPENOR (B. & S.) for U.K.
7 DILWARA (P. & O.) for Southampton.
9 BENLOMOND (Bank) for Japan.
9 BENEVIS (Luxley) for UK.
10 VIVITA (Thoresen) for Europe.
12 TREVANION (P. & O.) for London.
Mid. BENVRACKIE (Luxley) for U.K.
15 OLUF MAERSK (Gilman) for Europe.
17 OLUF MAERSK (Gilman) for Europe
20 SURAT (P & O) for London.
21 CANTON (P. & O.) for U.K.
21 AENEAS (B & S) for UK.
28 MEERKERK (RIL) for Europe.
End. BENLOMOND (Luxley) for U.K
End. CITY OF DURHAM (Bank) for Europe.
Feb.
3 TREVEAN (P & O) for London.
Beg. MALACCA (EA Co.) for Europe.
4 TONGHAI (Gilman) for Europe.
Mid. BENVENUE (Luxley) for UK.
Mid. BRECONSHIRE (Jardine) for U.K.
Mid. RIJNKERK (R.I.L.) for Europe.
18 CARTHAGE (P. & O.) for Europe.
Beg. MONGOLIA (EA Co.) for Europe
Mar.
14 CORFU (P. & O.) for Europe.
Mid. GLENGARRY (Jardine) for U.K.
April
Beg. MONGOLIA (EA Co.) for Europe.
15 CANTON (P. & O.) for Europe.
May
13 CARTHAGE (P. & O.) for Europe.
June
9 CORFU (P. & O.) for Europe.

INDIA

Jan.
12 TREVANION (P & O) for Bombay.
26 SHOHANA (BI) for Calcutta.
Feb.
3 TREVEAN (Mac Mac) for Bombay.
16 SHIRALA (BI) for Calcutta.

JAPAN

Jan.
25 SHOHANA (BI) for Japan.
7 TREVEAN (P. & O) for Japan.
8 MEERKERK (RIL) for Japan.
9 FUKIEN (B & S) for Kobe.
17 POYANG (B & S) for Kobe and Yokohama.
20 LOUIS SLOSS (USL) for Japan.
20 GOVERNOR DIXON (USL) for Japan.
20 SHIRALA (B.I.) for Japan.
22 KAFRISTAN (Jardine) for Japan.
Feb.
1st wk. CHANGTE (B & S) for Japan.
17 SANGOLA (BI) for Japan.

SOUTH-EAST PORTS

Jan.
6 TJISADANE (R.I.L.) for Macassar.
7 VAN REIMSDIJK (RIL) for Straits.
7 KAMUNING (Ho Hong) for Singapore.
8 COURSER (USL) for Manila.
11 HANGSANG (Jardine) for Sandakan.
11 MOLENKIRK (RIL) for Straits.
11 PETREL (MM) for Saigon.
12 TREVANION (P. & O.) for Straits
18 FOOCHOW (B & S) for Singapore.
14 TURKSHEAD (Everett) for Singapore.
17 HAI LEE (Thoresen) for Singapore.
15 HERMELIN (Thoresen) for Bangkok and Straits.
18 FRANCISVILLE (Bank) for Singapore, Penang.
18 WOSANG (Jardine) for Straits.
21 TASMAN (R.I.L.) for Java Ports.
22 TAKSANG (Jardine) for Straits.
24 PIONEER WAVE (USL) for Manila.
26 SURAT (P. & O.) for Straits and Colombo.
28 BIRDHANA (B.I.) for Straits.
28 MEERKERK (RIL) for Manila
28 MANKATO VICTORY (APL) for Manila.
29 BRADEVERETT (Everett) for Manila.
Feb.
3 TREVEAN (P & O) for Straits.
8 TJIBADAK (R.I.L.) for Java Ports.
13 SHIRALA (B.I.) for Straits.
Mid. KAFRISTAN (Jardine) for Manila.
End. TRITON (Dodwell) for Manila.
Mar.
3 TJITJALENGKA (RIL) for Macassar

SOUTH AMERICA

Jan.
25 TEGELBERG (R.I.L.) for S. America.
Feb.
25 RUYS (R.I.L.) for S. America.
Mar.
29 STRAAT MALAKKA (R.I.L.) for S. America.
April
18 BOISSEVAIN (R.I.L.) for S. America

ROUND THE WORLD

Jan.
12 PRESIDENT JEFFERSON (A.P.L.).
30 MARINE SNAPPER (A.P.L.).
Feb.
6 PRES. POLK (A.P.L.) round the world

SHIP MOVEMENTS

ss. Mankato Victory (APL) sailed from Los Angeles on December 31 for Hong Kong via Yokohama and Keelung and is due to arrive at Hong Kong on January 27 and sail on January 28 for Manila.

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S.S. "WINGSANG"	... to Keelung & Shanghai	noon 14th Jan.
S.S. "WOSANG"	..... to Straits & Calcutta	18th Jan.
S.S. "TAKSANG"	.....to Straits & Calcutta	22nd Jan.
S.S. "HINSANG"	..... to Shanghai	24th Jan.
S.S. "WINGSANG"	... to Keelung & Shanghai	26th Jan.

ARRIVALS

S.S. "HANGSANG"	... from Shanghai, Foochow & Takao	7th Jan.
S.S. "WINGSANG"	... from Shanghai & Keelung	11th Jan.
S.S. "TAKSANG"	.....from Japan Ports	18th Jan.
S.S. "HINSANG"	..... from Sandakan	21st Jan.
S.S. "WINGSANG"	... from Shanghai & Keelung	23rd Jan.
S.S. "KUTSANG"	.....from Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits	24th Jan.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for MADRAS via Singapore and for KUDAT, JESSELTON, LABUAN, TAWAU, LADHAD-DATU and SEMPORNA via Sandakan.

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GLEN LINE LTD.

SAILINGS TO U.K. AND CONTINENT VIA SUEZ:

M.V. "GLENORCHY" .....Loads 10th January.
calls Tangier & Casablanca
M.V. "BRECONSHIRE" .....Loads Mid February.
M.V. "GLENGARRY" .....Loads Mid March.

(Carriers option to proceed via other Ports to load and discharge cargo)

ARRIVALS FROM U.K. VIA STRAITS:

	from London	due Hong Kong
M.V. "GLENEARN"	6th Dec.	about 15th Jan.
M.V. "BRECONSHIRE"	23rd Dec.	" 30th Jan.
M.V. "GLENGARRY"	about 13th Jan.	" 20th Feb.
M.V. "GLENCYLE"	" 8th Feb.	" 17th Mar.
M.V. "DENBIGHSHIRE"	" 21st Feb.	" 31st Mar.
M.V. "GLENROY"	" 9th Mar.	" 16th April
M.V. "GLENARTNEY"	" 18th Mar.	" 25th April

All above sailings & arrivals are subject to alteration without notice

All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

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SOCCER:

Third Round Cup Games To Be Played This Week

By 'ALCYDES'

Main interest in home football this week and will be in the third round matches of the Football Association Cup.

This round engulfs all First and Second Division Division clubs plus 20 survivors of the first and second rounds, making 32 games. The fever of the ties usually spurs on the lower class clubs and it is as well to be prepared for some shocks.

Derby County and Manchester United look easy winners of their ties with Southport and Bournemouth. Stockport County, too, are up against it in many ways. Plan one when they meet Portsmouth, for cannon-ball Reid, the home side's centre-forward, was discovered at Stockport and transferred to Portsmouth during the war.

Yeovil ... Yeovil like to play ... and their home ... Both can easily be ... home win. Maybe Yeovil will be the Southern League flag as did Colchester last season.

Queen's Park Rangers who got as far as the sixth Round last season have a hard game when they are host to Huddersfield ...

Chance For Third Div.

The Third Division will have at least two representatives in the next round, for Gateshead and Rotherham receive Aldershot and Darlington respectively.

Darlington have an impressive away record and they also defeated Rotherham at Darlington on October 9 last year by two goals to nil. This game looks a real thriller as the contesting sides occupy high positions in League III (North) and both appear to be evenly matched.

The Highbury ground in London is the venue of the Arsenal-Tottenham clash. It will be remembered that the Gunners failed at Highbury to Bradford (Park Avenue) by the only goal in last season's third round.

Tottenham, on the other hand had a better run and reached the semi-final in which they were leading by one goal to nil with four minutes to go. The story of the equaliser and their consequent defeat in extra time by three goals to one gave them rather a dramatic exit. Once again the accent is on the Gunners but Arsenal can lose at Highbury.

Glancing through the draw one game stands out clearly:—The Sheffield Wednesday-Southampton duel at Hillsborough, Sheffield. Both the Trotters and the Saints are in the running for League honours—Southampton on top and Wednesday fifth.

Southampton visited Sheffield on September 25 last year and were beaten 2-0. The winner of this duel should go far in the cup journey and if the Saints are eliminated it will be a blessing in disguise, for it will leave them free to concentrate on the league championship, the winning of which will have a more lasting effect.

Below are my forecasts for Saturday's matches:

BIRMINGHAM	v	Leicester
LUTON	v	West Ham
PORTSMOUTH	v	Stockport
Burnley	v	CHARLTON
GATESHEAD	v	Aldershot
NEWCASTLE	v	Bradford
PRESTON	v	Mansfield
Crewe	v	SUNDERLAND
DERBY	v	Southport
Notts F	v	LIVERPOOL
Brentford	v	Middlesbrough
Torquay	v	COVENTRY
ARSENAL	v	Tottenham
Swindon	v	STOKE
PLYMOUTH	v	Notts C
FULHAM	v	Walsall
SHEFFIELD U.	v	New Brighton
Blackburn	v	Hull
Bristol C.	v	CHELSEA
Yeovil	v	Bury
LEEDS	v	Newport
Queen's P.R.	v	HUDDERSFIELD
Rotherham	v	Darlington
Everton	v	MANCHESTER C.
WOLVES	v	Chesterfield
MANCHESTER U.	v	Bournemouth
Barnsley	v	BLACKPOOL
Oldham	v	CARDIFF
SHEFFIELD W.	v	Southampton
Aston Villa	v	BOLTON
GRIMSBY	v	Exeter
Lincoln	v	WEST BROM

Footballer Lodges Claim

Belfast, January 4.

Jimmy Jones, the Belfast Celtic centre forward who had his leg broken in a disturbance by spectators at the end of the match between Belfast Celtic and Linfield on December 26, today lodged through his father a claim against the Belfast Corporation for £10,000 damages for malicious injury.

Jones, whose transfer value is estimated at £10,000, is 20 years of age. He is at present in hospital in Belfast.—Reuter.

Debate On Colony's Immigration

The Debating and Discussion Group of the European YMCA held a discussion last night on Hong Kong's immigration problem under the chairmanship of Colonel Brasier Creagh.

The question put to members was whether Hong Kong should or should not have unrestricted immigration.

Mr. Ma Man-fai, who opened the discussion, said he was opposed to restriction of any kind, in regard to Chinese immigration. Free entry and exit of Chinese from China was allowed under the Treaty of Nanking. That had not been challenged, said Mr. Ma.

Any attempt to restrict Chinese from coming in might create misunderstanding between Great Britain and China.

Hong Kong's housing problem had been given as one of the reason for imposing restriction but Mr. Ma submitted that was a minor problem when compared with the possibility of creating ill-feeling among the Chinese, which such restriction would arouse.

Even if restrictions were imposed, said Mr. Ma, it would be a physical impossibility for the authorities to make the Colony border-tight.

Mrs. W.L. Calcraft, chairman of the Hong Kong Council of Women, held that immigration should be restricted, though during the present civil war in China an exception should be made.

Overcrowding leads to delinquency among children and creates conditions where vice flourishes.

Another speaker said, "we should decide how many people we can take in. Hong Kong Chinese should have a say in this matter."

Hong Kong should approach the problem from a humanitarian point of view, was the suggestion of another speaker. He said useful persons should be admitted.

KCC Teams

The following will represent KCC 1st XI and KCC 2nd XI in Cricket League matches on Saturday:—

KCC 1st XI against IRC at Sookunpoo: R.E. Lee, E.C. Fincher, A. Zimmern, F.R. Zimmern, N. Hart Baker, W. Davidson, T.A Madar, C.J. Smith, G.E. Taylor, J Barrow and V.C. Bond

Umpire: C.J. Merritt. Scorer: J.P. Robinson.

KCC 2nd XI against IRC at home: S.A. Gray, E.A.J.Hancock E. Randall, D.G. White, V.H White, S.C. Trueman, J.P. Hewitt R. Leigh, W.H. Cowie, H.E. Matthews and G.R. Rossclot.

Reserve: E. Guest.

IRC 1st XI

The following have been selected to present IRC 1st XI in a league cricket match against KCC 1st XI at Sookunpoo on Saturday January 8, at 1.45 p.m.:—

A.R. Abbas (Capt.), A. el Arculli, A.K. Ismail, S.A. Ismail, S.H. Khan, A.H. Madar, A.R. Kitchell K. Nazarin, I.M. Omar, M.I. Razack and A.R. Suffield.

Umpire: G.M. Butt.

Scorer: A.M. Wahab.

IRC 2nd XI

The following have been selected to represent the IRC 2nd XI in a league cricket match against KCC on Saturday, January 8, at 1.45 p.m. on the KCC ground:

A.H. Bakar, I. Ali, S. Aboo, T.A. Ebrahim, S.K. Khan, M.A. Wahab Sr., M.A. Wahab Jr., A.K. Markar, A.R. Razack, A. Ebrahim and A.M. Rumjahn. X. Motiwalla (12th man); T.H. Barma (scorer).

Migrant Ship For Australia

Liverpool, January 4.

The 27,000-ton Cunard liner Georgic, which is being operated by the P. & O. Company leaves Liverpool next Tuesday with 2,010 migrants for Australia.

This will be the greatest number of migrants ever to leave Britain for Australia in one ship. The embarkation will take two days, and three special trains will be run to carry passengers from London and the South.

The Georgic will be the eighth all-migrant ship on the Australian run.

The number of migrants who will be going from Britain to Australia under free and assisted passages schemes this year is expected to be 45,750.

Another 24,000 people from Britain are expected to go to Australia independently, paying their own fares.—Reuter.

HIS FANCY TURNS TO WINTER

The need for more clothes during the cold weather was the excuse given by Yu Yue-shing, a banishee, for returning to the Colony.

Inspector H. Browning told the court that defendant was banished on September 14 last year for 10 years by a deportation order. On January 3, he was found in the Colony and arrested.

Before Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central yesterday, the defendant was sentenced to one year's hard labour and to be re-banished.

SHIELD GAME POSTPONED

On the application of The South China Athletic Association, the Senior Challenge Shield soccer match between S. China "A" and South China "B" which was fixed for Saturday next, has been postponed.

South China "A" are desirous of giving their players a rest before the match against the Korean soccer XI on Sunday.

CRICKET MEET

The Asian Cricket Conference, sponsored by India, is meeting in Calcutta. Five countries—India, Pakistan, Burma, Malaya, and Ceylon are represented at the Conference.

The Conference will send a joint request on behalf of the five countries to the M.C.C. asking them to send a team to tour India, Pakistan and Ceylon next year.

The Korean soccer team was entertained to a Chinese dinner by Mr. Aw Boon-haw at the Xing King Restaurant last night.

Flying Fourteen

Geoffrey R. Harrower, 14 stone six lbs., of Barnet, Hertfordshire, seen in action during a match at Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London.—AP Photo.

Joe Louis Files Libel Suit

Chicago, January 4.

The heavyweight boxing champion, Joe Louis, today filed a US$500,000 libel suit in the Superior Court against Look magazine.

Louis said he was libelled by an article written by the Look sports editor, Tim Cohane, and published in the January 4 issue which was out last month.

The suit was filed by Truman Gibson, Jr. Gibson alleges that the article is wholly libellous and contains false, untrue and exceedingly harmful statements about Louis' financial condition.

The article was included as part of Court records of the suit. It says Louis owed the boxing promoter, Mike Jacobs, US$650,000 before his second fight with Billy Conn in 1946, that he is insolvent and that he owes US$175,000 in income tax.

In addition, the suit alleges, the article says falsely that Louis charged his manager, Marshall Miles, $40,000 for his contract.

Louis' statement says: "Because I pay my taxes and other debts and have always tried to do right, I could not stand by and permit these untruths to be written—untruths that can destroy me and businesses with which I am connected now and will be in future."

The suit, which asks for a jury trial, also says that Cohane did not interview Louis, or Miles or his co-manager, John Roxborough of Detroit, before the article was written.

Meanwhile, in Detroit, Louis said he might drop the suit if Look retracted and publicly apologised.

He said: Money doesn't mean that much to me. "If they will print a retraction and apologise, I think I'll be willing to drop the suit."—United Press.

The Hong Kong Combined Chinese beat the Tai Kung Pao Cagers, Caroline 41ll yesterday by 34 to 25 in a basketball match.

CRICKET:

Cautious Batting Features Last Day Of Test Match

Capetown, January 5.

More cautious batting on the fourth and last day of the Test match here carried England to comparative safety and at lunch England were 165 for three in their second innings and led South Africa by 117 runs.

Most of the early scoring was done by Len Hutton, who was bowled by Rowan at 87 after batting for three hours and 33 minutes. His second wicket partnership with Jack Crapp, who was out for 54 in the last over before lunch after batting three and a half hours, realised 134 runs.

Norman Mann, the South African left-arm slow bowler, limped during his first few overs this morning and after half an hour left the field.

The pitch, which was mown before play, did not give the same help to the pace bowlers as it did on Saturday and the batsmen looked more at ease against McCarthy and Dawson, who took over from the slow bowlers.

England: 1st innings	308
2nd innings	
Hutton, b Rowan	87
Washbrook, c Mitchell, b McCarthy	9
Crapp, c Wade, b McCarthy	54
Compton, not out	11
Extras	4
Total (for three wkts.)	165

The second wicket fell at 145 and the third at 165.

Tuesday's Play

England led South Africa by 37 runs at the end of the third day's play.

South Africa, who were all out for 356, after at one time being 298 for two wickets, gained a first innings lead of 48 over England's total of 308. England were 85 for one wicket in their second innings at the close of play.

Denis Compton, who took five wickets for 35 runs today with left arm slows, started a collapse, in which seven South African wickets fell for 58 runs, following the breaking up of the third wicket stand of 100 by Bruce Mitchell (120) and Dudley Nourse (112). Compton finished with an analysis of 25.2 overs, three maidens, five wickets for 70 runs.

Victory for either side is still possible on a pitch which is showing signs of wearing, but England is happier in the knowledge that, as a result of sterling defensive batting by Len Hutton and Jack Crapp, she is practically safe from defeat.

Such a state of affairs seemed very remote earlier in the day when Mitchell and Nourse made their stand. The disposal of Mitchell, however, was the beginning of the end.

Before the tea interval England were batting again for, once the South African collapse began, it did not stop. Dawson and Begbie had a brief stand of 39 for the sixth wicket, raising the total to 342, but the remaining four wickets went for 14 runs.

Dawson fell into a trap when, after hitting Compton over mid-off's head, he repeated the stroke and discovered that Mann had stealthily moved back to the position to accept a catch.

Two run-outs hastened the end, which came when Evans smartly stumped McCarthy to give Compton his fifth wicket of the innings.

Batsmen Cautious

When England batted the second time they were 48 runs in arrears and at 11 Washbrook was caught.

Hutton found a solid and reliable partner in Crapp. The pair went cautiously, but Hutton was quick to punish anything loose.

There were now signs that the wicket was beinning to give the spin bowlers some help and prospects of another exciting finish were not out of the question.

England went ahead with the second wicket pair still together. The last hour was vitally important for England. In Rowan and Mann South Africa possessed two bowlers ideally suited to the conditions, and maiden over followed maiden as the batsmen strove to keep their wickets intact.

The crowd became impatient with Crapp's caution, but he was playing the right game for his side. At the close of play Hutton was 46 not out and Crapp 31 not out.—Reuter.

WOMAN TO DIE ON SCAFFOLD

London, January 4.

The first woman to be executed in Britain for over 12 years will go to the gallows on January 12.

The decision of the Home Secretary, Mr. James Chuter Ede, that he cannot intervene to secure a reprieve was announced today.

The woman is a 41-year-old Lancashire spinster, Margaret Allen, sentenced to death four weeks ago for murdering a 68-year-old woman neighbour.

The 20th child of a family of 22, Allen had dressed as a man for the last 13 years, wore her hair short and at times worked as a labourer.

Only five women have gone to the scaffold in Britain in the last quarter of a century.—Reuter.

GIRL CALLED BY GRAND JURY

New York, January 5.

A former secretary to Francis B. Sayre was called yesterday before the espionage investigating Grand Jury.

She is Eunice Lincoln, who was secretary to Mr. Sayre when he was Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Sayre formerly was High Commissioner to the Philippines.

Many of the secret documents, microfilmed and hidden in a pumpkin, whose unauthorised removal from the State Department is being investigated, were taken from Mr. Sayre's office.—Associated Press.

NO WITHDRAWAL OF MARINES

Shanghai, January 5.

Vice-Admiral Oscar C. Badger, the Commander of the United States West Pacific Fleet, tonight denied that American marines were withdrawing from China.

In an official Navy statement tonight Admiral Badger further stated that the American Navy will continue maintaining adequate forces in the West Pacific, including Tsingtao and other Chinese waters.—Reuter.

No Tennis With Japan Yet

New York, January 5.

The Australian Lawn Tennis Association has refused a Japanese request to send an amateur tennis team to Japan this summer.

Sir Norman Brookes, President of the ALTA, is quoted as saying that the whole matter is out of the question under the present circumstances.

Tone of the refusal indicates that it will be several years before Australia and Japan resume athletic relations.—Associated Press.

Monaghan To Fight Dado Marino

Belfast, January 14.

Frank McAleram manager of Rinty Monaghan of Belfast—the World, British and Empire fly-weight boxing champion has decided to accept an offer received from Mr. Sam Ichinose for Monaghan to defend his world title against Dado Marino of Honolulu.

Ichinose's terms are the best McAleram has received. They are £6,250 plus two air trip transportation fares.

McAleram is writing to the British Boxing Board of Control to secure formal permission for Monaghan to fight outside their jurisdiction. They have just notified him that in view of representations made by the European Boxing Federation, unless Monaghan has agreed and arranged to defend his world title against Maurice Sandeyack on January 26, the stewards will call upon Monaghan to defend his British and Empire titles which include defend of the world title.—Reuter.

Japanese Textiles A Problem

London, January 4.

Sir Raymond Street, head of the British Cotton Board, sailed today for the United States where, according to City reports, he will discuss with American cotton men the question of Japanese competition.

Twelve American experts, headed by Mr. Harry L. Bailey of the United States Cotton Textile Institute, discussed the same problem in Britain last April. It was suggested to the British and American Governments afterwards that the Japanese cotton industry should in future be limited to 3,500,000 spindles.

"Nothing has yet been done about these recommendations," the Evening Standard said today. Cotton men fear that their suggestions about the size of the cotton industry in Japan may be ignored by General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific, who is pushing ahead with his own plans for the rehabilitation of Japanese industry, the Evening Standard added.—Reuter.

ARMY RUNNER SIGNED UP

London, January 4.

The London Athletic Club have just signed up another Army runner and hope that he will turn out to be as good as Alastair McCerdquodale. He is P.G. Fryer, aged 20, stationed with the Northamptonshire Regiment in Austria where he made an impression in the BAOR championships last a season.

Like McCorquodale he is a sprinter. His best for 100 metres is 11.2 seconds.—Reuter.

GOLD STOCKS IN AMERICA

Washington January 5.

United States gold stocks now amount to $24,230,000,000. During the past 12 months, stocks increased by $1,507,000,000.

The financial authorities here expect that gold supply will continue to increase this year though probably slower than last.—Reuter.

Father Ryan's Frank Talk On HK

(Continued from Page 1)

As everyone knows, laws may change and new directions for the administration of them may be given, but civil servants change very slowly. It has been the experience of many a colonial administration that it produces men who can run departments but lose empires. It is said of more countries than Britain that it is always busy preparing for the last war, and it may be said of Colonial civil servants in a time of change that they are always half a generation behind the democratic progress of the laws under which they work.

"All that I have said may seem a long way off the subject on which I am supposed to speak, but I have thought it a necessary preliminary to the consideration of three points which I think we should consider. I put them in the form of questions:

"Is our social condition in Hong Kong worthy of the democracy it represents?

"Is the spirit of our present Colonial administration such as to make it what it should be?

"Can our present way of life survive if a new spirit is not created.

Worthy of Democracy

"First, is our present social condition worthy of the democracy it represents? In answer, let me simply enumerate a few of the heads under which we may consider our social condition: Care of children?

"In England legislation has recently been introduced to make certain that no child in the country shall be without everything that a home should provide; in Hong Kong if it were not for voluntary institutions, voluntarily supported and only grudgingly assisted with a meagre contribution from public funds, there would be thousands of children homeless and dying on our streets.

"Housing? Recently, in an effort to make a modest attempt towards a beginning of the housing of the poor, a Housing Society promoted by the Social Welfare Council asked for a grant of $300,000 to add to what it already had. This was not to be an outright gift but an investment in a scheme which was calculated to be self-supporting.

"The sum asked for was less than the cost of three Government flats in a block just finished; it would have helped the Housing Society to provide simple accommodation for a hundred families.

"The answer was: What would the taxpayers say if they were told that its money was being spent on housing? The money was refused.

"Hospitals, schools, care for the blind, for the mentally deficient, for the youthful delinquent, go through one after another and you see how disgracefully far behind we are.

"Agriculture? There are in the New Territories villages which as tenants are paying half their rice crop every year to the same landlords for 400 years, and there is not even the beginning of any move towards an equitable system of peasant proprietorship.

Deplorable Past

"All these things are the relics of a deplorable past. Our present administrators cannot be blamed for them, but in what spirit is alteration of them being faced? Let me give one instance of what is and what might be in one field, education.

"We know that the Colony is at present crowded beyond all normal limits and has about 2,000,000 people instead of the 600,000, more or less, before war began in China. One method of facing the school question would be to take 800,000 as the normal population of Hong Kong, calculate the number of children in such a population, reckon the number of schools required for them, and then decide over how many years the building of schools and the preparation of teachers would be spread.

"That is a sound, orderly method of dealing with the problem, and in the spirit which prevails in Hong Kong the inevitable one. But I can imagine another designed to meet abnormal conditions.

"I can imagine the leaders of the Colony saying: Here we have 2,000,000 people in the Colony, more than half of whom will in due time go back to their native districts.

"Let us seize the opportunity to give them a practical demonstration of Western democracy in action. We shall provide schools for all their children even if they have to be huts or matsheds; we shall get teachers even if we have to entice every University graduate from his clerk's stool or his typist's desk; we shall give intensive courses to teachers, and we shall ensure that all the children who are in the Colony whether permanently or temporarily will get the best education we can give, and it will not be our fault if they do not go back home enthusiastic supporters of the democratic system for which we stand.

"If the spirit to act in this way prevailed in the Colony would the present appalling housing situation exist? Would there have been 10 or 20 thousand, or whatever the number might be, sleeping in the cold on the streets last night? Would it be left to volunteers and amateurs to attend to the feeding of under-nourished children? Would the city be without children's playgrounds and the country without farming schools—and so on?

Verbal Bouquets

"Possibly, when you came here to-day you expected to hear me speak of social welfare organisations, of the relations between voluntary work and Government welfare activity, and to hear me distributing verbal bouquets to the many who are toiling with energy for the betterment of their fellowmen.

"I should like to have talked of these things, but I feel that the issues which we have to face are bigger and more fundamental, and that our very survival depends on our capacity to do now for the unhappy ones in the Colony that which we have left undone far too long.

"I have heard Hong Kong called a lifeboat which saves many unfortunates in South China. I should prefer to hear it called a lighthouse to show the way to a new standard of social well-being in the East. We can still make it so.

"Here are five beams that urgently need to be lit: Care of needy children, not in institutions but in their own homes; the housing of the poor; the provision of playgrounds and play-centres for the children of the poor; schools and still more schools; additional cheap hospital accommodation.

"Do not rest until adequate provision is made for all these, and then we shall be fairly launched on the urgent task of improving the social condition of Hong Kong."

Printed and published for the proprietors, The Newspaper Enterprise, Limited, by WALTER JAMES KEATES, Windsor House, Hong Kong.